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## THE OBSERVER

THURSDAY.....JANUARY 26, 1893.

### NEWS AND COMMENTS.

Sam Small has given up evangelizing and has gone to writing editorials for the Atlanta *Constitution*.

Mr. Hinton A. Helper, representing the New York *World*, is in the State for the purpose of writing up our industrial towns and cities.

It is said, says the Wilmington *Star*, that there are one hundred thousand workmen in Berlin out of work, and many of them not able to buy fuel to keep them from freezing. If as Kaiser William says, the men of Germany belong to the State or to him, it is time the State or he were looking after their property.

The new Democratic Senator just elected from California, who takes the place of Republican Senator Felton, is Stephen Mallory White, a nephew of Stephen R. Mallory, who was Secretary of the Navy in the Confederacy. He is also a cousin of Congressman Bourke Cockran. His father went to California during the gold fever of 1849.

The announcement was made yesterday, says the Wilmington *Star* of Jan. 10th, of the sudden death of Rutherford B. Hayes, who for four years was President of the United States, though not elected. It must be said for him, however, that he harbored no malice in his heart to the South, and felt rather kindly towards her. Now that he has gone she will have no harsh words to speak of him.

Gov. Tillman, of South Carolina, has entered into an agreement with the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company to purchase $1,000,000 worth of 4½ per cent. State bonds at par. The inducement offered is $130,000, the amount of the semi-annual interest on the stock, which is to bear interest from January 1, 1893 to July 1, 1893. The Supreme Court has decided that the Governor had a right to pay six months' interest as a bonus.

It is a pleasure to learn as we do from the Raleigh papers, that Mr. Samuel F. Telfair, the accomplished Private Secretary of Governor Holt, as he was also of the late Governor Fowle who appointed him, is retained in that position by Governor Carr. Says the *News and Observer*: "The Raleigh public and everybody throughout the State who has had business with Mr. Telfair in his official capacity will be glad to know that he will remain in his familiar place, and during his four years' residence in Raleigh he has become such an indispensible element in the social life of our city that it would be well nigh impossible to give him up. Possessed of a sunny and genial disposition and at the same time mental quickness and activity in business ability he makes friends of all with whom he comes in contact. He is eminently fitted by training and education for the duties of the position he has already so well filled for four years, being a graduate of Davidson College and a thorough scholar as well as a trained man of affairs, though only twenty-nine years of age."

"It seems to us," says the Wilmington *Messenger*, "that the bill to repeal the law to collect agricultural statistics for the State is not needed. Gen. Vance was progressive in the right way when he urged the necessity of gathering as accurately as it can be done the statistics of agriculture in North Carolina. The name "Rip Van Winkle" does not apply to North Carolina now. Ever since she began railroad building ahead of nearly all the States, built her asylums for the insane and the deaf mutes, erected her fine, massive capitol, began the best system of common schools in all the South—and these all happened long "before the war"—she has not been asleep, but wide awake. When the war came she was not only aroused, but led all of her sisters in the grand war for Second Independence, and in adding to the history to be written yet that shall tell the truth many glorious pages of sacrifice, devotion, suffering and heroism. It is no time to be keeping back facts concerning the State. What have the farmers to be ashamed of? If the products are less than they should be, let them amend, study improved methods of agriculture, enrich their lands and make better crops. If they are heavily in debt let them not rely upon the Government but upon themselves. Let them economize, be more industrious, be wiser and more scientific in their farming. But in any event, it is proper to gather the statistics and let all see how the farmers stand."

One of the striking features of the times is the influence upon legislation exerted by organizations of various kinds. As life becomes more complex, the experience of those who give special attention to special subjects becomes more valuable and necessary, and legislators consequently give more and more heed to such specialists. Particularly is this the case when the information acquired by such persons is focused in meetings brought about by organized effort. A notable example of this is the holding of the recent Road Congress at Raleigh. Apropos of these remarks we find in the Raleigh *News and Observer* of Friday the following:

The business men have taken hold of several interesting matters important to them and have appointed committees to confer with the legislative committees having such matters in charge. They are looking after the merchant's tax; and also after the banking business, and insurance. It is well for business to make itself heard and felt in this way. The legislature desires to do justice and to act intelligently as to such matters, and gentlemen who have but small experience will be glad to have the benefit of the counsel of experienced men whose interests are more or less involved.

In particular does the proposition in regard to insurance appeal to the patriotic legislator. The movement in this matter was made at Greensboro, and a circular was issued by the board there calling for delegates to be appointed to consider the questions involved."

The "business interests" become more and more potent in shaping legislative and executive acts as the country becomes denser peopled and we tend to change from the bucolic condition of the past into the commercial and industrial state of more modern communities. The business and industrial interests have long since been the chief power in England, and the huge business interests of the great cities of the North in our own country largely control legislation affecting commerce.

### SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

**Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."**

In hanging a man in Scotland his head was nearly torn from his body and blood gushed all over the scaffold. ——A party returning from a dance were struck by a train in Rhode Island last week. Eight persons were killed. ——A negro in Alabama was lynched for being the father of a child of a 13-year-old white girl. ——Augusta, Ga., is now enjoying its third snow storm of the winter. ——A bill has been introduced in the Legislature providing for an arbor day, which is to be made a holiday. ——M. W. White, Democrat, has been elected to the United States Senate from California. ——Governor Carr's reception last week was a brilliant affair. ——Teams are crossing the Mississippi river on ice at Memphis. ——The committee having the matter in charge have completed their plans for the re-organization of the Georgia Central Railroad and Banking company. ——M. S. Sukely, an Austrian newspaper correspondent, was escorted to the French frontier by two officers and told never to return to France. ——A man near Radford, Va., chained his wife in a deserted barn, pretending that she was insane. He has been arrested and there is danger of his being lynched. ——A woman in Iowa died of leprosy. ——The cashier of the Rome branch of the Banco Napoli has been arrested and the director has absconded. There is a deficiency of 3,000,000 francs. ——The Khedive of Egypt accedes to England's demands. ——Judge Nelson, of the Federal court, has declared the Chinese exclusion bill unconstitutional. ——The cholera has broken out in a lunatic asylum in Germany. ——Mgr. Satolli's position as delegate to the United States is spiritual entirely and will have no connection with the Government. ——The governor and cashier of the Bank of Rome have been arrested. ——The Novelty theatre and other buildings at Chesapeake City, Va., were burned last week. ——President-elect Cleveland attended the funeral of ex-President Hayes. ——There is much fear of labor troubles in Brussels. ——Senators seem to be completely at sea as to when the Anti-Option bill vote will be taken. ——The President has appointed E. W. Halford to be paymaster with the rank of major. ——Several members of the Cabinet attended the funeral of ex-President Hayes. ——The store and dwelling of John W. Cook, at Florence, S. C., was burned last week. Mr. Cook, his wife and infant were almost suffocated by the smoke. The fire was evidently the work of an incendiary. ——The present indications are that there will be an immense crowd at Washington City on March 4th. ——All the Government buildings in Washington were draped in mourning and the sub-treasury and customs buildings throughout the country were closed in respect to the memory of ex-President Hayes. ——The census bureau issues a bulletin showing the increase of the iron and steel industry of the Southern States. ——The Populists of the Kansas House of Representatives have begun the work of unseating Republicans, and they will soon have a majority in both Houses independent of the few Democratic members. ——The French Government notifies England that it cannot put up with her conduct towards the Egyptian Government. England will send more troops to Egypt immediately. ——The grand jury of Wake county found a true bill against S. Otho Wilson for forming the Gideon's Band. ——The suffering in Raleigh among the poor is very great. At a citizens' meeting $1,300 was contributed for their relief. ——One day last week the thermometer at Sylvia, in the Blue Ridge section of this State, dropped to 28 degrees below zero, the lowest record in the State. ——Governor Carr has appointed S. F. Telfair his private-secretary and C. L. Hinton executive clerk. ——Near Jersey City one express train telescoped another. Two persons were killed and seventeen injured. ——The Postmaster General ordered all post-offices closed during the time of ex-President Hayes' funeral. ——The Supreme court of Illinois reverses the judgment of the lower court in the case of Coughlin, convicted of the murder of Dr. Cronin and sentenced for life. ——Only 214,476 feet of space remains unassigned in the World's Fair buildings. ——Senator Faulkner is to marry the widow of the late Senator Hearst. She is worth $30,000,000. ——Hundreds of vessels were frozen in the ice in Hampton Roads. Sixteen schooners in sight of Norfolk harbor were flying signals of distress, but could not be reached. ——Governor Tillman disposes of $2,000,000 bonds by giving six months interest as a premium. ——In a Woonsocket, R. I., factory a fly wheel weighing 40,000 pounds burst, causing $150,000 damage. No one was hurt. ——A bridge over the Wabash river gave way under a train. All of the passengers were more or less injured. The train was burned. ——The Supreme court of Illinois decides that women can vote at school elections. ——Charleston, S. C., was for awhile Friday cut off from the outside world almost entirely. All her railroads and telegraph lines were out of order except the line to Savannah. ——The minority of the House Committee on Banking and Currency has sent a protest to the Committee on Rules against appointing a special day for the Sherman Repeal bill. ——The fisherman of Pensacola have struck for higher prices for their fish. ——Hugh Dempsey has been convicted on the charge of poisoning non-union workmen at the Homestead mill. ——Col. Duff G. Reed, a valiant ex-Confederate officer, died in New York Friday. ——The total amount of gold shipped to Europe Saturday, including the sum furnished by banks in addition to that taken from the New York subtreasury, amounted to near $5,000,000. ——At the sale last week in New York of autograph letters and signatures of various notables, George Washington's letters sold for less than half what they usually bring. One written by Washington to Richard Henry Lee went for $37; another, to Thos. Jefferson concerning his continuing in office, brought but $34. Signers of the Declaration of Independence fared hardly better. An autograph of Thos. Lynch, the rarest of all the signers, went for $24, while signatures of modern men of prominence in literary and artistic line went for a few cents each. ——The State road Congress met in Raleigh last week, about 200 delegates being present. It adopted a set of resolutions looking to the improvement of roads, favoring working them by taxation, free labor and convict labor. ——An ice gorge at Belmont, Ky., broke Friday and sunk one steamer and several barges, doing damage to the amount of $100,000 and killing three men.

### GOVERNOR CARR'S INAUGURAL.

**Delivered January 18, 1893.**

*Gentlemen of the Assembly: Ladies and Gentlemen:*

It has been more than once asserted by my distinguished predecessors, upon occasions of this kind, that the issues of the war are dead, and that in consequence we had great reason to rejoice. No doubt appearences justified them in making these declarations, but unfortunately here, as in so many instances were deceptive. The war issues, as was proved, were but too often like smouldering embers, and destined to initiate a general conflagration at the first wave of the partisan shirt. Notwithstanding these keen disappointments, I shall follow in the foot-steps of my predecessors in this respect, and declare with them, once again, that the issues of the war are dead. To the making of which declaration I am led, not only by appearances, but also by the logic of events of the past two years. What a campaign we have undergone. Our old State has seen nothing like it in all its history. Certainly this is true so far as runs my own knowledge of events. And strange to say there was good reason for such work as was done. A grave doubt was expressed, not thirty days prior to the election, of North Carolina's fidelity to the principles of Jefferson. I need not review here the history of the depression of the laboring interests of the country, the means undertaken to counteract it, the organization and growth of the Farmer's Alliance, its partial disruption and the formation of the Peoples' party, for these events are to you all well known, but suffice it to say, that what the storms of civil war and the fires of reconstruction could not accomplish, our common sufferings, a natural consequence of the long and almost uninterrupted Republican policy of greed and selfishness, easily achieved. The misrule of that party has at last and forever cemented the union of the States perpetuated the power of the only truly national party that ever existed, and through the medium of our reverses we have been brought to feel our dependence, the one upon the other. Who then will say in the face of these facts, that out of evil no good has come?

The beneficent effects of the recent Democratic victory will be felt in this country for many decades to come. Necessity has forced the people into a stubborn fight for these privileges. They have gloriously won, and truly do they deserve to enjoy those blessings that we are taught to believe must eventually come out of the fight of right and might. We have promises of great reform in the worlds of finance, agriculture and manufacturing. Verily, do we need relief. The currency has been so constricted that the laborers, of every section, despite affiliations and inherited prejudices, have seen the necessity for a change in policy. The vicious legislation that has characterized our finances these many years cannot be disputed. If we had no other proofs, the speeches of the American Representatives in the International Monetary Conference recently assembled in Brussels, are examples. But under that great apostle of Democracy—Grover Cleveland—a brighter day seems to be dawning for the toiling masses of our republic. Notwithstanding the hot canvass made along this line in our recent national contest, and the great hue and cry raised by the Republicans of wild cat money, the Democratic party advocated the re-establishment of State banks, and gloriously won the right to adopt that justest of measures. No less have we a right to congratulate ourselves upon a promise of reform in the tariff, and the absolute annihilation of McKinleyism, a measure to which is due more than any other the depression of agriculture, the general unrest and dissatisfaction of labor and the decay of our former powerful merchant marine. The task assigned the Democratic party is a gigantic one, for it has been delegated to undo, and that speedily, all the nefarious legislation of more than a quarter of a century. We should listen to no revolutionary sentiments in this matter of reform, but on the contrary let conservatism dictate our every policy. Though these changes should take place, the rights of every individual, during the process of the change, should be respected, and the general business interests of the country assiduously guarded. An extra session of Congress will expedite this work without hurrying it. It will secure ample deliberation. It will prove Democratic good faith and commend the Democracy anew to popular favor. It will bring relief to the people many months sooner than would otherwise be possible. It will give to business of every kind the notice it needs of the changes to be made in business conditions. We shall very naturally make some errors, but along this line there is little to be feared, since our leaders, in the majority of cases are tried men, in thorough touch with the people, and the great masses nowadays are seldom wrong. Certainly, in this country, if the principles of our government be right, viz: "A government of the people, for the people and by the people," then that which they have sanctioned we should at least consider right. Their exponents however may and do commit errors. They are not all unanimous, upon all questions, because the interests of the multitude do sometimes conflict. And just here is to be noted a sharp contest between the two old parties, which have been fighting for governmental control for the past thirty years. Our opponents are wont no accuse us of bad management, but in the accusation there is an acknowledgement of the right and justice of our claims, viz: that we are the party of the many, of the people, who have never been schooled or skilled in the art of management—so unlike our adversaries, on the other hand, who representing a few—with a notorious unanimity of opinion regarding the art of money getting, to say the least—cannot but shrewdly manage, since among them, there is so little diversity of judgment or sentiment. But I shall now leave national affairs, the prospect for an early and satisfactory settlement of which seems so bright, and call your attention to those matters within the borders of our State which seem to need our especial charge.

The State is to be congratulated upon the high character of its newly elected assembly. It affords me great pleasure to congratulate you, Senators and Representatives, upon the great victory obtained under your local leadership, that preserved inviolate the present beneficent State and county governments.

It is the custom of an incoming administration to outline somewhat the policy, to speak of the general condition of the people and to suggest legislation looking to an improvement or betterment. I am sorry to say the masses of the people of North Carolina are not prosperous. We are an agricultural people. Seventy-five per cent. of our population are farmers, or are indirectly connected with farming. The conditions which have confronted us for the last four years have been peculiarly oppressive to the farmers, and as North Carolina is almost exclusively an agricultural State, we have felt the hardships as keenly, perhaps, as any other section of the Union. While the total taxable property of the State has materially increased in value, it is becoming more unequally distributed, and an investigation will exhibit that the accumulation has been in the towns and cities, while depreciation, debt and the pall of the mortgage are hanging over the agricultural districts. I am pained to say there are sections of the State where lands were considered an investment at $25 per acre a few years ago, now being sold at $3 to $5 to satisfy mortgaged debts, and are not sought after by the creditor class at that. The growing unrest of the people, the fierce campaign of last fall, and the political differences, even now existing, are most convincing of these facts. Our duty is to heal these differences by all honorable means and unite our people upon all these points so necessary to the material and political welfare of our State. For more than a quarter of a century the people have watched and waited—they have seen the fruits of their labor harvested, put upon the market and eagerly bought. So great has been the demand that to-day little or no surplus remains in sight of the chief agricultural products of this land. And yet year by year the profits of the farm have been diminishing, until at last there is no compensation left the honest tiller of the soil. They feel, they know, that something is wrong. They cry out against unjust and unequal taxation and protest, and justly so, against any discrimination. You gentlemen of the General Assembly, have it in your power to work great good—to instil new hope, new life, into the toiling masses. While your deliberations touching Federal taxation cannot of course avail much, yet it is your duty to see that as little tax as possible is imposed upon a people who are already groaning under more than they can bear. As the larger portion of the bread-winners of North Carolina are farmers, we must regard the subject of agriculture as one of vital importance to the whole State, and I therefore ask your earnest efforts and assistance for the Agricultural Department, the Experiment Station, the Agricultural and Mechanical College and to give such substantial aid to agricultural and industrial associations as your wisdom and experience may dictate.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The last General Assembly wishing to add to the material wealth of the State in every possible way, saw fit in their wisdom to re-establish the Geological Survey. This department had been practically abandoned for years, but let us hope that in the future it may receive that care and attention from the State that the interests of the people seem to require.

RAILROAD COMMISSION.

A Railroad Commission was established by the last General Assembly. The high character of the three gentlemen composing this Commission was, from the first, a guarantee of its success. There are some people whose prejudice will not permit them to do justice to a corporation, especially a railroad. That may largely be attributed to ignorance. There are others who would accord corporations rights never claimed by individuals, such as exemption from taxation. This is greed and selfishness. But we are to be congratulated that these two classes are in a small minority in North Carolina to-day. The Commission in its wisdom and justice has increased the assessment of railroad property nearly $8,000,000, making the total assessment now about $20,000,000, showing a total increase of taxes for all purposes of $78,000. Before the establishment of the commission Pullman cars and steamboats were not taxed, and they are assessed at $400,000. While it exhibits an increase in revenue, there is a corresponding decrease in passenger rates, amounting to $200,000 per annum and telegraph rates have been reduced 50 per cent. The commission report many complaints, nearly all of which have been amicably adjusted. Looking into the Wilmington and Weldon's claims to exemption from taxation under charter, after a thorough investigation, arrived at the conclusion that the exemption clause did not extend to the branch lines, and they have been sustained in this, both by our own and the Supreme Court of the United States. While in the infancy of railroads in North Carolina, good reasons might have been given for exemption, the same conditions do not exist to-day. All such roads as belong in part to the State should set the example of surrendering any exemption such road may enjoy. No species of property should be exempted from taxation, save that devoted to religious, charitable or strictly educational purposes.

EDUCATION.

Your venerable State University, waxing strong once more, deserves and I know will always command, your fostering care. Regarding the State University as the head of our school system, and the colleges and high schools as its great coadjutators, there ever should be, hearty cooperation between those engaged in the great work of teaching these, and those engaged as teachers of our common schools, yet our most earnest solicitude and help should be put to the common schools of our State, for it is in those that the children of the great masses of our toiling, laboring, wealth producing people must be educated, and trained preparitory to their life work or not at all. It is the imperative duty of the State to provide school facilities for these children and we can never be said to have done our duty to these children until we have complied with the spirit of our constitution which commands that a school term of at least four months in the year be provided for them. Thirteen weeks, the time now provided, will not do, and we are trifling with the most vital interest of the State in longer neglecting to come up to the full measure of our duty in this matter. If upon deliberate considerations it should be found, in view of a recent decision of our Supreme Court, that another provision of our constitution stands in the way of our levying a sufficient tax to carry on these schools of the people four months in the year, then I advised that an amendment to the constitution be submitted to the people to take the school tax out of the constitutional limitation. These schools I regard as a necessity to the children of the men and women engaged in farm life. The children of our people in cities and towns are well provided for, as a general rule by the graded schools and they enjoy privileges in educational matters which children in the country do not have. An efficient common school system is the only hope of our people for an intelligent, thrifty, laboring population upon our farms, and I urge with all the earnestness I can command, that our law makers shall not neglect this imperative duty resting upon them.

PUBLIC ROADS.

Until recently I have never been in a position to realize the deplorable condition of the public roads of the State. The present system is a failure and the roads a disgrace to civilization. But in view of the fact that a road congress is to assemble soon, to discuss this most important matter I shall after its adjournment transmit to your honorable body, a special message upon this subject.

TAXES.

The listing, assessing, equalizing and collecting taxes is a subject fraught with great vexation to all governments and is to-day but little nearer perfection than with the village communities of the early Aryans. There are counties in the State that raise and collect twice as much tax for local purposes as others that pay more State tax. This comes from an unequal assessment, supplemented in one case by a special tax for local purposes—the State of course being the sufferer. I would suggest the formation of a commission similar to that created by the legislature of 1885 looking to a proper adjustment of this great inequality. The owner of a farm, factory or work shop, who pays full taxes upon his property cannot have a bosom filled with patriotism for a government who permits his neighbor, the possessor of stocks, bonds and solvent credits, to go untaxed. Solve this problem and your names will go down to posterity as the benefactors of the human race.

ASYLUMS.

Our most excellent, the retiring Governor, has called your attention to the needs of our charitable institutions and homes for the unfortunate. His recommendations meet with my most hearty approval. No provision you could make, looking to the care and comfort of these unfortunates could be beyond their deserts.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Convinced as I am of the value of the work of the State Board of Health and the imminent danger our State is in from a threatened invasion of that dreaded disease, Asiatic cholera, I would suggest that in addition to the now necessary appropriation, an additional fund be provided to meet such an emergency. This in my opinion is an important matter and must have your attention prior to your adjournment.

STATE GUARD.

I desire to call your attention to the strong right arm of the executive branch of the State government—the State Guard. While the civil law should always be paramount, the people of North Carolina have in peace and war, shown themselves the earnest advocates of the supremacy of the civil law, yet experience teaches us that it is sometimes useful to have a military organization ready at hand to assist the officers of the law, in enforcing obedience to the civil authorities in times of popular disturbances. The State Guard is such an organization, and in my opinion has served a most useful purpose in the State, and I earnestly advise that nothing be done to discourage the patriotic law-abiding young men of the State, who have, at no inconsiderable sacrifice to themselves, made their organization an ornament to the State.

STATE BANKS.

In view of the fact that the National Democratic platform contained a plank favoring the repeal of the 10 per cent tax on State banks, and that the passage of such a measure by the next Congress is demanded, it is gratifying to know that you have already taken some action in regard to the matter looking to the establishment of State banks of issue. I cannot conceive of a new question likely to come before the General Assembly which involves more for the people of the State than this. It cannot be denied that the distribution of money among the people is inadequate to their business needs. A system of State banks well devised would furnish this much needed local medium of exchange, and a safe supplement to our national currency. I am among those who believe that there is wisdom enough in our State to devise and organize a system of State banks of issue, with such safeguards that its bills would be equal in value to our National bank notes. While I am as hostile to any system of wild-cat banks as any can be, I do insist that if any Northern States do not need this relief from a stringency of money, that the representatives of such States shall not undertake to constitute themselves our guardians, and vote against the repeal of the 10 per cent tax for fear that we are not able to manage our own local affairs.

WORLD'S FAIR.

The legislature of 1891 appropriated out of the direct tax fund the sum of $25,000 to aid in a State exhibit at the World's Fair at Chicago. My predecessor has held that he could not pay out this sum because of a possibility of its being called for by those to whom it was payable under the act of Congress under which it was turned over to the State I have no idea the time will ever come when there will be less than $25,000 remaining uncalled for by those entitled, under said act of Congress, but to guard against such a bare possibility, I advise that the Governor be authorized to draw from the general fund in the State treasury, a sufficient sum or sums to meet any unpaid demands which would have been payable out of said $25,000. The State should by all means be properly represented at this great World's Exposition. By the course I have suggested it seems to me we can secure this representation for the State and at the same time keep perfect good faith with the spirit of the act of Congress and protect its contemplated beneficiaries.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion permit me to add that having never sought office or before held office, I am unacquainted with the routine and detail thereof, and it is with grave misgivings as to my ability to handle skilfully such matters that I enter upon the duties of this most high and honorable position to which you have seen fit to call me. Nor, is the knowledge of the fact,

*(Continued on fourth page.)*


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C. L. Taylor, Sec. & Treas.

**Fayetteville Wooden Ware Co.,**
Manufacturers of
The "Iron-Bound" Well Bucket, Oak and White Cedar Ware.

**Beaver Creek and Bluff Mills,**
H. W. Lilly, President,
Manufacturers of "Lake George" AA 4-4 Sheeting, Cotton Yarn and Batting.

J. P. Thomson, Pres. A. A. McKethan, Sec. & Treas.

**Fayetteville Cotton Mills,**
Manufacturers of Cotton Warp and Soft Spun Skein Yarns.

**Fayetteville Cedar Works,**
A. A. McKethan, Jr., Prop.,
Manufacturer - of - Cedar - Ware.
We make a specialty of two- and three-hoop Brass Cedar Pails, and Keg-shape Oak Well Buckets.

**Fayetteville Ice Co.,**
Donalson Street,
Manufacturers of and Dealers in Ice all the year round.

**Goodwin & Remsburg,**
Fayetteville Granite and Marble Works.
Estimates furnished on application, and correspondence solicited.

**Walter Watson,**
Dealer in
Hardware, Guns and Pistols. Cart and Buggy Material a Specialty.

**McMillan Bros.,**
Manufacturers of
The Seamless Turpentine Still, and General Metal Workers.

**A. A. McKethan, Jr.**
Carriages, Buggies and Harness,
Person Street.

**Merchant Mills,**
JAS. D. McNEILL, Proprietor.
Grain, Meal, Flour, Mill-Stuffs and Feed.

**Carolina Machine Company,**
Engines, Boilers, etc. Repairing a Specialty.

LIVERY STABLES.

**J. A. Lambeth,**
Rear Hotel LaFayette.
Livery, Feed and Sale Stables.
Stalls for rent at 10c. per night. Special accommodations for drummers. Buggies for sale cheap. Cash system.

**Ransom Burns,**
Livery, Feed and Exchange Stables,
Gillespie Street.

**Geo. A. Burns,**
In rear Hotel LaFayette,
Livery, Feed and Sale Stables.
Best and most stylish turnouts, on short notice.

**J. M. Martin,**
Old Street.
Livery and Feed Stables in Connection with Hotel.
Good serviceable turnouts at livery prices.

**J. R. McNeill & Son,**
Undertakers and Cabinet Makers, Window Cornices, Picture Frames, Mirror Plates, etc.

WINES, LIQUORS, ETC.

**W. J. McDonald,**
Wholesale Dealer and Jobber in
Tobacco, - Snuffs - and - Cigars,
Pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal purposes a specialty. N. E. Corner Market Square and 7 and 4 Green Street.

**E. L. Clark,**
Opp. Short Cut Depot.
Wines, Liquors, Tobacco, Cigars, etc.
Agent for Bay View Beer and Mountain Whiskies.
Orders Promptly Filled.

**J. M. Martin,**
Person Street,
Wines, Liquors, Brandies and Pure Mountain Corn Whiskey.
All grades of Tobacco, Cigars, etc.

**J. A. Burns & Co.,**
Gillespie St.
Foreign and Domestic Wines, Liquors, Beer, Cigars, etc.
Pure old North Carolina Corn Whiskey.

DRY GOODS.

**F. W. Thornton,**
Largest Dry Goods Establishment in the State.
Wholesale Department 2nd and 3rd floors.
Nos. 7 and 9 Hay, 34 Hay and 1 Donaldson Sts.

**Williams's Metropolitan Racket Store,**
Dry Goods and Notions of every description and quality.
Hats, - Shoes, - Etc.

**C. H. Calais & Co.,**
Clothing, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Valises, Notions,
Hay Street.

**Isadore Jackson,**
Person Street.
Dry Goods, Clothing, Trunks, Valises, Boots and Shoes.

DRUGS, ETC.

**H. R. Horne,**
DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, SEEDS, TOILET ARTICLES, &c.,
23 Hay Street.
Soda Water and Milk Shakes in season.

**W. C. McDuffie, Jr.,**
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window-Glass, Garden-Seeds, etc.

CLOTHING.

**Novitzky & Bro.,**
The Fayetteville Clothiers. Gents' Furnishings, Stylish Suits, Hats, Underwear, Collars, Cuffs, etc.

**W. A. Crawford,**
Merchant Tailor,
WILSON, N. C.

**The Racket Clothing Co.,**
The Greatest Combine of them All.
They give you Novelty, Neatness, Durability, Style and Cheapness.

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, ETC.

**W. N. Tillinghast,**
Hay Street,
Crockery and Glassware, Lamps, Cutlery, etc. Wall-Paper and Window-Shades.

JEWELRY.

**Established 58 Years.**

**Warren Prior & Son,**
JEWELERS,
Repairing of Fine Watches a Specialty.

**Frank Beasley,**
Dealer in
Fine Jewelry, Watches, Clocks and Spectacles.
Repairing done in best manner and warranted, Engraving finely executed.

**J. J. Whaley,**
Hay Street,
Watchmaker and Jeweler.
Spectacles, Eyeglasses, Jewelry, Watches, Clocks and Silverware, Pocket-knives, Razors, Scissors, etc

FURNITURE.

**S. Sheetz & Sons**
(Established 1870)
Furniture Dealers and Undertakers.

**W. B. LaFar,**
Haigh Building, Opp. A. B. Williams, No. 57 Hay St.
Furniture, Matresses, Clocks, Lamps, Shades and Tin Sets.

INSURANCE.

**H. I. McDuffie,**
Thornton Block.
Fire, Life and Accident Insurance.

**Jno. A. Pemberton,**
Fire, Life, and Accident Insurance.
Hotel LaFayette Building.

**Geo. A. Thomson,**
General Insurance Agent—Life, Accident and Fire.

**John Underwood,**
General - Insurance - Agent,
Gillespie Street.

**POE & CO.,**
BRICK AND TILE MANUFACTURERS,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C
Feb'y 25, 1892—tf

# THE OBSERVER.

Established in 1835 by, E. J. Hale, Sr.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., JAN. 26, 1893.


### *THE CONSTITUTION AND THE NICARAGUA CANAL.*

As we said at the time of the Nicaragua Canal promotion Convention at St. Louis last summer, we have never had any doubt as to the constitutionality of the proposition to give Government aid to the project. It strikes us as a very simple question indeed. It is unlike the question of tampering with the mails, as in the anti-Lottery legislation. That was plainly unconstitutional, as the Constitution was understood by the Democratic party before the war, and we think we may say as it is now understood by the Democratic party. Why? Because the constitution which grants to the Federal government the right to regulate commerce between the States, has not granted to it the right to regulate the interchange of ideas, or news, or newspapers, between the States. The power granted is simply "to establish postoffices and post-roads," which carries with it, under the constitutional provision for such interpretation, the power to control the *carrying* of the mails but not the *contents* of the mails.

Again, it is unlike the much debated silver question. The people of North Carolina and our representives in Congress were naturally in favor of undoing the wrong to silver done by the Republican legislation of 1873. But the position of the State radically changed during the late campaign when discussion brought out the fact that silver and gold were no longer related to each other as they were when our State and our Congressmen took their original position on the question. As soon as the breaking away of the two metals from their old relation of 16 to 1 became so pronounced that the movement could no longer be considered transient, the question became a constitutional one, and it was at once remembered that Congress has no right to *create* money, as the Republicans illegally did in the legal tender act. The Constitution confers upon Congress the right only to "coin money" and "regulate" its value and that of foreign coin. And "regulate value" no more means to create value—as, for example, Congress has no power to declare that a dollar shall buy two bushels of wheat, in defiance of the laws of trade—than the constitutional grant to Congress to "fix the standard of weights and measures" confers the power to declare that six ounces instead of sixteen make a pound. The power to "regulate" means the power to authoritatively declare what is the relative value of the metals coined and of the different coins, whether foreign or domestic. Thus the Treasury Department issues from time to time a table of the values of foreign coin in terms of our coin. It does not attempt to say what shall be the purchasing power of foreign coins. If it did so, people would laugh. Yet the Constitution has conferred upon the Federal government precisely the same control over the "value" of foreign coin that it has over its own.

We have ventured to call up these two subjects of the regulation of the mails and of the value of money because they are familiar subjects with which the new subject of the Nicaragua appropriation or endorsement of bonds may be contrasted. The two former illustrate, in our opinion, the bad and the unconstitutional uses of Federal legislation—the actual control now given Federal officials over the character of mail matter and the proposed control over the *value* of silver.

But there are a plenty of provisions in the Constitution which do not come under this category. One is to provide for "the common defence." Under this provision the Federal government builds fortifications. Under it, it can just as well build (or dig) the Nicaragua canal, if that be necessary to provide for the common defence. It is, then, simply a question of whether the common defence requires this nation to control the highway which the progress of the world makes the early construction of inevitable. That is a matter for the judgment of Congress. To us it seems that it would be suicidal for the United States to neglect taking steps to secure such control. If we do not control it, some other nation or nations will, and then we should be in the ludicrous position, in case of war with that nation or its ally, of having to send our war ships around Cape Horn—fifteen or twenty thousand miles further than our enemy would have to do—in the shifting exigencies of the defence of our Atlantic seaboard and of our Pacific seaboard.

If there is a "job" in the project, that can be provided against by Congress.

The Canal people have made out a strong commercial case. That does not seem to us to be necessary. The military necessity (abundantly provided for in the Constitution) is sufficient.

### CURRENT COMMENT.

See Mrs. Lizzie Cary Daniel's patriotic appeal for "Auld Lang Syne."

* * *

Elsewhere will be found the full text of Governor Carr's inaugural address.

* * *

An underbred Englishman has been imposing upon the people of a Virginia country neighborhood, but, going a little too far, was exposed by Amelie Rives Chanler's husband. He was then tarred and feathered to the extent of having large letters printed on his chest in those picturesque ingredients, setting forth that "The way of the Transgressor is Tarred," while on his back was put the legend, "White feathering my nest, they feathered me." He was then courteously conducted beyond the county limits, provided with a small amount of money and much advice, and turned loose.

Mr. G. W. Lake, the popular freight agent of the C. F. & Y. V. Railroad, who has been in a hospital in Boston for treatment for several months past, has returned to this city, apparently much improved in health, to the great satisfaction of his hosts of friends.

### THE TOWN CHARTER.

#### Official Report of Proceedings.

The adjourned meeting of the citizens of the town of Fayetteville, N. C., to consider the matter of a new charter for the town was called to order by Dr. W. C. McDuffie, chairman.

In the absence of Mr. E. L. Pemberton, former secretary, Q. K. Nimocks was elected secretary.

The committee appointed at the last meeting failed to agree, and rendered majority and minority reports as follows:

MAJORITY REPORT.

*Resolved*, That the laws relating to Fayetteville be so amended that the qualified voters may be allowed to elect on the 1st Tuesday in May, 1893, and every year thereafter a Mayor and fourteen Aldermen—two from each of the seven wards of the town, and the term of service of the present Mayor and Commissioners shall cease upon the qualification of their successors, who shall qualify on the second Tuesday in May, 1893.

MINORITY REPORT.

Sec. 1. That the inhabitants of this city of Fayetteville shall be and continue a body politic and corporate, and in the name of the city of Fayetteville shall have the right to sue and be sued, contract and be contracted with, to purchase, hold and convey real and personal property for the purpose of the government of said city, its welfare and improvement, and under the name and style aforesaid is hereby invested with all the property and rights of every kind which now belong to the present commissioners of Fayetteville, or which are under their control.

Sec. 2. That the corporation boundary lines of the City of Fayetteville shall be as follows, to-wit:

Sec. 3. That the present Board of Commissioners of Fayetteville shall be and constitute the board of aldermen of the city of Fayetteville until the board of aldermen and mayor provided for in this act are elected and qualified, and as such shall have the same power and authority now conferred upon them by law, and such additional authority as may be conferred upon the board of aldermen of the city of Fayetteville by this act. Upon the qualification of said mayor and aldermen so elected, the present commissioners of Fayetteville shall without delay turn over to them all corporate property, and their duties shall thereupon cease and determine; and all officers, agents, servants and employes of the said commissioners of Fayetteville, shall, immediately upon the qualification of the mayor and aldermen provided for in this act, report to and be subject to the authority of the said mayor and aldermen.

Sec. 4. That all valid indebtedness incurred by the present commissioners of Fayetteville shall be binding upon the city of Fayetteville, and shall be paid by the city according to the terms thereof.

Sec. 5. That the said city of Fayetteville shall be divided into seven wards, to be known and designated as wards one, two, three, four, five, six and seven, and the following are declared the boundary lines of said wards:

Sec. 6. There shall, on the first Tuesday in May, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, and on the first Tuesday in May annually thereafter, be elected a mayor and fourteen aldermen for said city, who shall hold their offices until their successors are qualified, and of whom two shall be elected from each ward in the city. Such aldermen shall be residents of the wards for which they are chosen and shall be elected by the qualified voters of the city.

Sec. 7. The board of aldermen of the city of Fayetteville shall select at their regular meeting in March, eighteen hundred and ninety three, and annually thereafter, a registrar of voters for the city of Fayetteville, and shall cause publication thereof to be made at the court-house door, and notice to be served on such person selected, by the chief of police of said city, and shall give ten days' notice of a registration of voters in and for said city specifying time and place and name of registrar.

Sec. 8. The duties of said registrar shall be the same as those now prescribed by law for registrars in State and County elections, except as otherwise provided by this act.

Sec. 9. The registration books shall be kept open for ten days only, exclusive of Sunday, and after the same are closed no person shall be allowed to register, but the registrar shall, on application before said books are closed, register all persons not then qualified to vote in the city who will have become so qualified on or before the day of election. Immediately after the books are closed they shall be deposited in the office of the mayor; and under his charge, all citizens of Fayetteville desiring so to do may inspect them.

Sec. 10. Any person offering to register in said city shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear that I am or will be twenty-one years of age; that I have been or will have been an actual bona fide resident of North Carolina for twelve months and an actual bona fide resident of the city of Fayetteville for ninety days on the first Tuesday of May next, and that I have not been convicted of any crime which under the laws of North Carolina disqualify me to vote: So help me God."

Sec. 11. The board of aldermen of the city of Fayetteville shall, at their meeting in March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, and annually thereafter, appoint two judges of election for the city of Fayetteville to open the polls and superintend the same for the municipal election to be held on the first Tuesday of May next succeeding, and the polls shall be opened at such place in the city as said board shall designate.

Sec. 12. All electors who have been bona fide residents of North Carolina for twelve months and of the city of Fayetteville for ninety days next preceding the election shall be entitled to register hereunder. A residence of said city shall be construed to be permanent citizenship thereof and not a temporary residence. The polls shall be opened on the day of election from seven o'clock in the morning until sunset the same day. No person whose name has not been duly registered shall be allowed to vote, and anyone offering to vote may be challenged at the polls, and if the judges of election shall sustain the challenge his ballot shall not be received. Ballots shall be on white paper and without device. The aldermen shall be voted for on one ballot.

Sec. 13. If among the persons voted for, two or more shall have an equal number of votes and either would be elected but for the equal vote, the judges of election and registrar shall decide the election between such persons. As soon as the result of the election is determined, a certificate thereof shall be made under hands of the registrar and judges, setting forth in writing and words the number of votes each candidate received, which certificate they shall deliver to the mayor.

Sec. 14. Whenever under the provisions of this act any question is to be decided by the judges of election, and said judges can not decide the same by reason of a tie vote, the registrar shall give the casting vote.

Sec. 15. That on the Tuesday next succeeding the day of election, the aldermen elected thereat shall qualify by taking the following oath or affirmation:

and shall succeed to and have all the rights, powers and duties conferred on them by the provisions of this act.

Sec. 16. The mayor shall preside at the meetings of the board of aldermen, and shall have the rights, powers and duties conferred on him by the provisions of this act. For misconduct in office the mayor may be removed from his office by a vote of two-thirds of the entire number of aldermen, and upon such office becoming vacant for any cause, the board of aldermen shall fill the same for the unexpired term.

Sec. 17. That all elections held by virtue of this act shall be held under the supervision of the chief of police of the city of Fayetteville, who shall attend the polls, and by his regular force of police and such additional numbers whom the mayor may appoint as special deputies, preserve order

Sec. 18. That the mayor before entering upon the duties of said office shall take the following oath before the clerk of the superior court of Cumberland county.

Sec. 19. That each alderman, before entering upon the duties of said office, shall take before the mayor or some justice of the peace the oath prescribed by this act. The mayor and aldermen shall hold their offices respectively until the next succeeding election and until their successors are elected and qualified; and they shall have and exercise all the rights, powers and duties herein conferred.

Sec. 20. That when said aldermen shall be elected as herein provided on the first Tuesday in May, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, and at each annual election thereafter as herein provided, their term of office shall begin, and they shall organize on Tuesday next succeeding their election, when the mayor elected shall qualify and hold said office until his successor is elected and qualified.

Sec. 21. At their regular meeting in June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, and annually thereafter, the aldermen of said city shall elect a tax collector for said city, who shall hold his office for one year and until his successor is elected and qualified; but the aldermen shall have power to remove him from office for inefficiency or misconduct in office and elect his successor to fill his unexpired term. Said tax collector shall give bond, and have the rights, powers and duties now conferred by law upon the tax collector for the commissioners of Fayetteville, except as otherwise provided by this act.

Sec. 22. That the mayor of said city shall not receive any fees in any case tried before him, whether he has final jurisdiction or only to act as a committing magistrate; but all fees shall be collected and covered into the treasury of said city. The mayor shall receive as compensation for his services such salary as the aldermen may fix, payable out of the town treasury in such sums and at such periods as the aldermen may prescribe.

Sec. 23, The aldermen of said city shall have the power to grant to any street railway company or other persons, the right to use the streets of said city to operate railway lines in the city under such terms as they may contract.

Sec. 24. That the mayor of the city of Fayetteville is hereby constituted a special court, with all the jurisdiction and powers in criminal offences occurring within the limits of said city which are or hereafter may be given to justices of the peace. He shall preserve and keep the peace, and may cause, upon proper proceedings, to be arrested persons charged or convicted of crimes in other counties or states who may be found in the city limits, and bound or imprisoned to appear at the proper tribunal to answer for their offences. He shall also have jurisdiction to issue process, to hear and determine all misdemeanors, consisting of a violation of the ordinances and regulations of said city, to enforce penalties by issuing executions upon any adjudged violations thereof, to execute the laws and rules and ordinances made by the aldermen, and his endorsement of the names of witnesses upon a summons or warrant shall be authority for the officer to execute the same, and he may issue process without complaint when he is satisfied that there has been a violation of the law: Provided, nevertheless, that he shall not have jurisdiction of any laws of any nature or amount, other than of such whereof a justice of the peace may take cognizance, unless specially allowed by this act. He may have a clerk, to be elected by the board of aldermen, who shall keep the minutes of the court and shall collect all fines and penalties imposed.

Sec. 25. That all proceedings in the mayor's court shall be the same as are now or hereafter may be prescribed for courts of justices of the peace, and in all cases there shall be a right of appeal to the superior court of the county of Cumberland. That whenever a defendant or witness or other person shall be adjudged to be imprisoned by said court, it shall be competent for the said court to sentence such persons to imprissnment in the county jail or city prison for a term not exceeding thirty days, and to adjudge also that such persons work during the period of their confinement on the public streets or on the public works of the city.

Sec. 26. That the mayor may issue his precepts to the chief of the police of the city and to such other officers, to whom a justice of the peace may issue his precepts, who may execute the same anywhere in Cumberland county.

Sec. 27. That the mayor shall keep a faithful minute of the precepts issued by him, and of all his judicial proceedings. The judgments rendered by him shall have all the force, virtue and validity of judgments rendered by a justice of the peace, and may be executed and enforced against the parties in Cumberland county and elsewhere in the same manner and by the same means as if the same had been rendered by a justice of the peace in the county of Cumberland.

Sec. 28. That the mayor shall keep his office in some convenient part of the city designated by the aldermen. He shall keep the seal of the corporation and perform such duties as from time to time shall be prescribed.

Sec. 29. That the mayor shall preside at all the meetings of the board of aldermen, except as otherwise herein provided, and when there is an equal division upon any question, or in the election of officers by the board, he shall determine the matter by his vote, and he shall vote in no other case.

Sec. 30. That the aldermen shall form a board, and a majority of them shall be competent to perform all the duties prescribed for the aldermen unless otherwise provided. Within ten days after their election, they shall convene for the transaction of business, and shall fix stated days of meetings through the year, which shall be as often at least as once every calendar month. Special meetings of the aldermen may be held on the call of the mayor or a majority of the aldermen, and all aldermen when the meeting is called by the mayor and those not joining in the call when made by the majority of the board, shall be notified.

Sec. 31. That the aldermen when convened shall have power to make and provide for the execution thereof of such ordinances, by-laws, rules and regulations for the better government of the city as they may deem nevessary; provided, the same be allowed by the provisions of this act and are consistent with the constitution and laws of the State.

Sec. 32. That the aldermen at their first meeting after their election, shall appoint a secretary and treasurer, who may be one and the same person, who shall respectively hold their offices during the official terms of the aldermen who appointed them, subject however, to be removed at any time and others appointed in their stead for misbehavior or neglect in office. Before acting, the person or persons holding said office, shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of their duty, and shall execute a bond payable to the city of Fayetteville in such sum as the aldermen may determine.

Sec. 33. That the secretary and treasurer shall have a reasonable salary, to be fixed by the board of aldermen, and it shall be his duty to keep regular and fair minutes of the proceedings of the board, and to preserve all books, papers and articles committed to his care during his continuance in office, and deliver them to his successor; and generally to perform such other duties as may be prescribed by the aldermen and this charter.

Sec. 34. That the treasurer shall make out annually a fair transcript of the receipts and disbursements on account of the city for the general inspection of the citizens, and cause the same to be posted before the door of the mayor's office at the end of the fiscal year, and printed in some newspaper published in the city of Fayetteville.

Sec. 35. That it shall be the duty of the treasurer to call on all persons who may have in their hands any moneys or securities belonging to the city which ought to be paid or delivered into the treasury, and to safely keep the same for the use of the city; to disburse the funds according to such orders as may be duly drawn on him in the manner hereinafter specified. He shall keep in a book provided for that purpose, a fair and correct account of all moneys received and disbursed by him; and shall submit said account to the aldermen whenever required to do so. On the expiration of his term of office he shall deliver to his successor all the moneys, securities and other property entrusted to him for safe keeping or otherwise; and during his continuance therein he shall faithfully perform all duties lawfully imposed upon him as city treasurer.

Sec. 36. That all orders drawn on the treasurer shall be signed by the mayor, and shall state the purpose for which the money is applied, and the treasurer shall specify said purposes in his accounts, and also the sources whence are derived the moneys received by him.

Sec. 37. That the board of aldermen shall have power to appoint a police force to consist of a chief of police and such number of policemen as the good government of the city may require, who shall hold their office for such term as may be fixed by the board. The members of the police force shall give bond in such sum as the board of aldermen may prescribe for the faithful discharge of the duties imposed by law and the ordinances of the city, and to faithfully account for all moneys that may come into their hands from fines, penalties, etc. The chief of police shall have the supervision and control of the police force, and it shall be his duty to report to the mayor any dereliction of duty on the part of any member of the police force, to see that the laws and ordinances of the city are enforced, and to do such other things as may be required of him by the board. The chief of police and each member of the force shall have all the power and authority vested in sheriff and constables for the preservation of the peace of the city, by suppressing disturbances and apprehending offenders. They shall execute all processes directed to them by the mayor or others, and in the execution thereof shall have the same powers which sheriffs and constables have. The chief and members of the police force shall take an oath before the mayor for the faithful performance of the duties required by law and ordinances. The said policemen shall have power to take bail for appearance of defendants or other persons charged with violations of city ordinances in the manner and to the extent that such power is vested in sheriffs, and in case any person or persons shall not appear, the mayor may issue a scire facias and enter judgment final against the defaulting party and his sureties. That the chief of police shall have the power to re-arrest upon the same warrant a defendant or party who has been convicted and turned loose upon the statement that he will pay fine and costs, upon failure to pay same or in case of an escape.

Sec. 38. The chief and other policemen shall be entitled to and shall receive the fees arising from the execution of all precepts issued by the mayor or others which shall be the same as that of sheriffs for like service. The Board of aldermen shall pass ordinances for the government and direction of the police, and fix their compensations. In time of exigency, the mayor may appoint temporarily additional policemen for such time as shall appear necessary, not exceeding one week, who shall take the same oath and be subject to the same control as regular policemen.

Sec. 39. The mayor at any time upon charges preferred, or upon finding said chief or any member of said police force, guilty of misconduct, shall have power to suspend such members from service until the board of aldermen shall convene and take action in the matter; and upon hearing the proofs in the case the board may discharge or restore such members, and the pay of such member so suspended shall cease for the time of suspension to the time of his restoration to service. Any violation of the regulations or orders of any superior, shall be good cause for dismissal. And the mayor may suspend the chief or any member of the police force, if found drunk while on duty.

Sec. 40. The board of aldermen shall require the entire police force to wear badges, and to be so uniformed as to be readily recognized by the public as peace officers. And the police shall generally have power to do whatever may be necessary to preserve the good order and peace of the city, and secure the inhabitants from personal violence and their property from loss or injury.

Sec. 41. That for any breach of his official bond by the secretary and treasurer, chief of police, tax-collector, or any other officer, who may be required to give an official bond, such officer and his sureties shall be liable in an action on the same in the name of the city at the suit of the city, or any person aggrieved by such breach, and the same may be put in suit without assignment from time to time until the whole penalty be recovered.

Sec. 42. That the sheriff or jailor of the county of Cumberland is hereby required without a mittimus to receive into the jail of the county as his prisoners any persons taken up in the night by the police force, and to keep such persons safely until morning, when the offender shall be brought before the mayor or some magistrate resident in the city, and be lawfully dealt with; and for such services the jailer shall be entitled to such fees as he is in other like cases, or such prisoner may be confined in the city prison.

Sec. 43. That the said board of aldermen may also appoint a city engineer, a city attorney, employ detectives, and offer rewards for the capture and conviction of criminals, and to exercise like powers in the premises in order to bring offenders against the laws of the State and city ordinances, when the offence is committed in the city limits, to justice, and to use any funds belonging to the city not otherwise appropriated to carry out this purpose.

Sec. 44. That the mayor and aldermen provided for in this act shall have full power and authority to assume and fund the present bonded indebtedness of the town of Fayetteville as compromised at its present face value, as indicated upon the face of the bonds at this date, and for this purpose they shall have full power and authority to issue new coupon bonds of the city of Fayetteville, bearing interest payable at a rate not exceeding seven per centum per annum, in an amount not exceeding sufficient amount to pay said present bonded indebtedness, and in denominations not less than $100 and not more than $1,000; and said bonds shall be made payable at the office of the secretary and treasurer of the city of Fayetteville, or elsewhere, as the board of aldermen shall see fit, and shall not be valid unless signed by the mayor of the city and countersigned by the secretary and treasurer of the said city; they shall not be sold nor exchanged for less than their par value. At the option of the holder they shall be registered by the secretary and treasurer of said city, and after such registration shall be transferable only by endorsement. And the coupons from and after maturity shall be receivable for payment of all taxes or other indebtedness due to said city.

Sec. 45. That in any event the said mayor and board of aldermen of the city of Fayetteville shall create a sinking fund for the payment of said bonded indebtedness; and to that end, they may appropriate the taxes to be derived from railroads, licenses, or any other source, which in their judgment would be adequate and proper.

Sec. 46. That whenever any of the bonds representing any of the said present bonded indebtedness of the town of Fayetteville shall be paid, they shall be burned by the mayor of the city of Fayetteville in the presence of the board of aldermen of the said city.

Sec. 47. All executors, administrators, guardians, trustees, and other persons acting in a fiduciary capacity who now hold or may hereafter hold or become possessed of any of the said bonds representing the present bonded indebtedness of the town of Fayetteville, are hereby authorized and empowered to exchange the same for the bonds to be issued under this act, or to invest their funds in the same.

Sec. 48. The rate of taxation on property to be levied by said mayor and board of aldermen shall not exceed one percentum, and the licenses and other taxes shall not exceed those levied by the State for county purposes. And the said mayor and aldermen shall have no power and authority to create any new bonded indebtedness unless with the assent of a majority of all the qualified voters of the city of Fayetteville, to be held at an election or elections to be held for that purpose under the express authority to be granted by the general assembly of the State.

Sec. 49. That all parts of the act entitled "An Act to Authorize the Town of Fayetteville to Compromise its Present Indebtedness," ratified the 5th day of March, 1881, and all laws and parts of laws enacted by the general assembly since said act, which are inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed; and all parts of said act and all laws and parts of laws since enacted by the general assembly which are not inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby continued in full force and effect.

Sec. 50. That all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed, and this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Capt. S. C. Rankin moved to amend the report of the minority by adding section 52, to read as follows:

"That this charter be submitted to the qualified voters of the town of Fayetteville before application is made to the Legislature for its adoption."

The amendment was objected to by the minority.

It was then moved that the report of the minority be adopted. The following substitute was offered: That both reports be referred back to the committee with instructions to publish in the town papers; that two lawyers be added to the committee, and that the meeting adjourn until Monday night following (Jan'y 30th) before taking final action in the matter.

The substitute was adopted, and the selection of the two lawyers was, upon motion, left to the members constituting the original committee.

The meeting then adjourned.

DR. W. C. McDUFFIE, Ch'n.
Q. K. NIMOCKS, Sec'y.

NOTE.—Section 16, as it appears in the typewritten copy of the above draft of charter received by the OBSERVER from the chairman of the meeting, begins with this sentence, viz: "The board of aldermen, upon their organization, shall elect some person not of their own number to be mayor of said city, to hold his office for two years and until his successor shall qualify." These words, Dr. McNeill informs us, "were not read at the meeting, and should be excluded." So, also, the words "the Mayor elected," in the 8th line of Section 20, were in the copy: "they shall proceed at once to elect a mayor, who"—the exlcusion of the one sentence, of course, entailing the other alteration.

### "The Poor Man's Belt."

Spartanburg, S. C. Correspondent of the New York World.]

That only a few geographies should mention the district in the South known as the "Poor Man's Belt" is certainly not on account of any existing conditions that the name now implies. It might at present more properly be called the "Rich Man's Belt."

Several prominent papers have recently referred to this tract of country, and the St. Louis *Globe Democrat* remarks that it promises to become one of the richest parts of the Southern States. We adduce a few facts to prove that the promise, if not already filled, is fast becoming realized.

This tract of land is almost wholly devoid of timber save the long leaf pine, which yields abundant quantities of pitch, tar and turpentine. In the early and later days of slavery, and in fact during all the war, it was known as the "Poor Man's Belt," not only on account of its want of strength to produce as strong a staple as cotton, but its absence of inhabitants and all semblance of wealth that a rich soil is supposed to possess.

The tract begins a little south of Richmond, Va., about 37 degrees north latitude, and extends along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts into Texas, varying from 50 to 200 miles in width. The soil is composed almost entirely of silica to a depth of many feet, and is, of course, as regards productive power, unable to furnish results anything like the rich and variously yielding fields through which it passes. But it seems what the soil lacks in nutritive qualities is more than compensated by other agencies that nature so lavishly furnishes.

The belt throughout its entire length running parallel with the coast is necessarily crossed by every stream in the Southern States. These streams have many and immense falls, particularly in this district, and since the manufacture of cotton has begun to be one of the leading industries of the South these falls have been utilized almost exclusively to the neglect of others in the richer soil. Better building material, and more easily quarried, is found for construction, and the region affords better advantage for transportation, railroads following this section where possible, on account of the level country. Railroad freight rates are also, to a great extent, regulated by the cheap transportation afforded by the copious streams. Then is it surprising that the "Poor Man's Belt" can almost be traced by the line of cotton mills that have been erected within its limits?

It starts just below Richmond, and upon both the Nottoway and Meherrin Rivers are situated large manufactories. Then comes the Roanoke with its well-known Clayton and Ashland manufactories, shipping their goods down the Roanoke by the way of Plymouth. Further down is Goldsboro, situated upon the Neuse River and particularly noted for its immense manufacture of cotton, as also is Fayetteville, upon the Cape Fear River. This line continues on through South Carolina, across the Savannah River into Georgia, thence into Alabama, the southern portion, where run the Alabama and Tombigbee Rivers, crossing the Mississippi River through Louisiana into Texas.

It has been remarked by some one that the falls within the limits of the "Poor Man's Belt" alone furnish sufficient power to spin all the cotton which the South produces, and, indeed, it seems just now that the truth of the remark is soon to be tested.

### For the Sake of "Auld Lang Syne."

In behalf of the Monument to the Private Soldier and Sailor of the Confederate States, whose valor and devotion have won alike the undying gratitude of our people and the admiration of the world; and in behalf of the Memorial Museum to be established in the mansion occupied by President Davis as long as the Confederacy lasted, this appeal is made, to which every citizen of the Southern States is earnestly asked to give sympathy and support.

It is designed that the monument shall speak for each State of the Confederacy, of its sacred love and reverence for the dead, the name of each State graven on the stones forming the majestic column upon which will stand the stalwart figure of the Confederate Private; and in the true story of that dire struggle, and imbibing the spirit of that self-sacrifice which gladly gave its all at the call of duty, it is intended to assign a room to each State (bearing its name), in which shall be placed the sacred relics of the glorious past; and that it shall also be represented on the Board of Managers by a lady regent from that State.

Throughout the South there are many patriotic monuments erected to the memory of the gallant leaders of the Confederacy, but none to the heroic private, who won its glorious victories and bore the severest hardships. These memorials are to commemorate the virtues of all the heroes from all the Southern States.

Perhaps no one spot so speaks of the people of the Confederacy, or is more associated with their unparalleled heroism, than Richmond, the Capital, on whose most lofty hill, overlooking those fields once drenched with the blood of the soldier from every State, and that on-sweeping river so gallantly defended by the intrepid sailor, it should be our pride and glory to rear this unique monument—the combined offering of love and gratitude from the entire Southern people. And surely within the walls where so often gathered the valiant men and true, these lasting memorials of the noble sons and daughters of the South should be sacredly guarded, that the Past may be ever held in honored remembrance, and our children's children may learn.

"How sublime a thing it is
To suffer and be strong."

To this end, there will shortly be held in this city a Memorial Bazaar. In it there will be a table, or tent, for each State, bearing its name, shield, colors, and motto; and it is earnestly desired that each State shall assist its own table with contributions of all kinds. This bazaar will be under the auspices of the Memorial Associations and Confederate Camps, and direct appeals will soon be sent out by them to enlist the active co-operation of those who never failed to honor—what now is only a memory dear to every heart—the cause they believed to be right.

THE LADIES' MEMORIAL ASSOCIATIONS AND THE CONFEDERATE VETERAN CAMPS OF RICHMOND,
by Mrs. Lizzie Cary Daniel,
*Corresponding Secretary.*
720 E. Franklin, Richmond. Va.


COMPLETE MANHOOD
AND HOW TO ATTAIN IT.

At last a medical work that tells the cause, describes the effects, points the remedy. This is scientifically the most valuable, artistically the most beautiful, medical book that has appeared for years; 95 pages, every page bearing 1 half-tone illustration in tints. Some of the subjects treated are Nervous Debility, Impotency, Sterility, Development, Varicocele, The Blushing, Those Intending Marriage, etc.

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Sore Throat
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It's remarkable specific action upon the affected parts gives it supreme control over *Piles*, however severe.

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The Fayetteville Steam Laundry
Under New Management,
BEGS TO INFORM ITS PATRONS THAT IT IS NOW PREPARED TO DO ALL KINDS OF
LAUNDRY WORK
AT MOST REASONABLE FIGURES.
Give us a Trial.
Fayetteville Steam Laundry
11—17—92 tf

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
—AND DEALERS IN—
Fertilizers, Wagons and Carts.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING OUR SPRING STOCK OF
Fertilizer and Composting Chemicals.

We will sell our old brands and add some new brands to our list. In addition to
Gibbs & Co.'s High Grade Ammoniated Phosphate, Old Dominion Guano, Farmers' Friend Chemicals, Acid Phosphate and German Kanite we have added Lister's Celebrated Blend and Bone Cotton Guano.

If there is any one who has not used our
ALBEMARLE FLOUR,
do not deprive yourself this comfort any longer, there is no flour better, *and is always the same*, and cheap enough. Our "GOLDEN SHEAF" BRAND is not quite so fancy, but is a splendid flour for general use, very nutritious and is reliable. No flour ever run more uniform.

We will receive next week a fresh car load of "OLD HICKORY" WAGONS and CARTS including all sizes and styles. Everybody knows that there is nothing on wheels more reliable than the Old Hickory.

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan'y 19, 1893.

Business Established 1832.
A. A. McKETHAN'S SON,
SUCCESSOR TO A. A. McKETHAN & SONS, MANUFACTURER and DEALER IN
Carriages, Buggies and Harness.
Full and Complete Stock Always on Hand.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS DONE WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH
SEE MY STOCK AND GET PRICES BEFORE BUYING.

—THE—
Bank : of : Fayetteville,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
Does - a - General - Banking - Business.
RECEIVES DEPOSITS
SUBJECT TO CHECK.
Collects Notes and Drafts
Payable here and at all Banking Points in North Carolina,
AT REASONABLE CHARGES,
and remits promptly for all collections.
CAPITAL STOCK, - - $300,000.00.
No deposits received on interest.
J. D. WILLIAMS, Pres.,
H. W. LILLY, Vice Pres.,
J. C. HAIGH, JR., Cashier.
Fayetteville, N. C.

SHORT CROPS
—Necessitate Close Margins.—
WE HAVE A COMPLETE LINE OF
COOK STOVES.
HEATING STOVES
FOR WOOD OR COAL.
PUMPS, TINWARE HOLLOW-WARE AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
which we will sell at very close figures.
We also have a full line of
Iron Mantels and Grates.
CALL AND SEE THEM.
Have your Stoves repaired and fitted up before the cold weather is on you.
McMILLAN BROS.
Oct. 13, 1892—tf

CAPE FEAR RIVER STEAMERS!
Steamer Murchison,
Leaves Fayetteville Mondays and Thursdays.
Steamer Cape Fear,
Capt. Irvin Robeson.
Leaves Fayetteville Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Leaves Wilmington Mondays and Thursdays.
The Steamer Hurt plies between Wilmington and Point Caswell only.
First Class Passenger and Freight accommodations on each of the three Steamers.
Through Bills of Lading to ALL Points.
Connects at Wilmington with the Clyde Steamship Company.
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ELECTRIC BELT FREE.
To introduce it and obtain agents, the undersigned firm will give away a few of their
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invented by Prof. Vander Weyde, President of the New York Electrical Society (U. S. Patent 257,647) a positive cure for Nervous Debility, Rheumatism, Loss of Power, etc. Address Electric Agency, P. O. Box 178, Brooklyn, N. Y. Write to them to-day.
12—8—92. 8t

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Broker and Auctioneer,
COLLECTING AGENCY.
PROPERTY BOUGHT AND SOLD ON SMALL COMMISSION.
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Will sell for the next sixty days at Rock Bottom prices. Come and see.
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11—10—92

S. H. MacRAE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Office over McDuffie's Drug Store.
10—6, 92—tf

ED. R. McKETHAN,
Attorney at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Office in Law Row, near Eccles's Bridge.
10—6, 92—6m

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.,

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.
OFFICE:
North-east corner Market Square.
April 29, 1880. tf

G. B. PATTERSON, D. D. S.,
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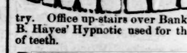
After 6 years experience offer his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country. Office up-stairs over Bank of Fayetteville. N. B. Hayes' Hypnotic used for the painless extraction of teeth.

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ARE YOU INSURED?
Just think how tight the insurance was on the property burned in the late fire!
As soon as the news reached the Old Ætna—which has the largest capital, largest surplus, largest assets of any American Company, the local agent was wired to know if she had a policy in it—ready to settle you see!
Remember she is always "First."
Where can you get better protection?
Secure your property with
B. R. HUSKE, Agent.
12—8—92

NEW DRUG STORE.
We desire to announce to the public that we have just fitted up in the Hotel Lafayette building a handsome
DRUG STORE,
WITH ALL THE LATEST AND MOST APPROVED APPOINTMENTS.
Prescription Work a Specialty.
A cordial invitation is extended to all to inspect our
New and Varied Stock.
Respectfully,
KING BROS.
Fayetteville, N. C.—12—15—tf

None Better to be Found.
What? Fine Juicy Mountain Beef.
Where? At N. Ingram's Stall No. 6, at the Market House!
Constantly receiving car loads of *FINE MOUNTAIN CATTLE*
Orders promptly filled and with free delivery.
N. INGRAM.

# THE OBSERVER.

B. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

THURSDAY.....JANUARY 26, 1893.

*TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:*

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Weekly six months (in advance)..... 1 00

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Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square one inch for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication. Four weeks constitute a month Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

☞ The Editors of this paper will in no wise be responsible for the views expressed by correspondents.


## TOWN AND COUNTY.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OTIS GLOVER—For Sale at Auction.

There will be a German at the Hotel LaFayette to-night under the auspices of the Old North State German Club.

Our Raleigh and Washington letters and other interesting matter have been made to give place to the absorbing charter question.

Cumberland county Superior Court is in session, Judge Spier Whitaker on the Bench. There is a very light criminal docket with no cases of much importance.

**A New Club.**

There will be a meeting of the young men of the city at the Hotel LaFayette this evening at eight o'clock for the purpose of organizing a new club.

Mr. Thos. Gill's interesting article in last week's OBSERVER has called forth considerable discussion, but all agree that he has a wonderful memory, and they say his statements are very correct.

**Fayetteville Steam Laundry.**

The managers are fortunate in securing the services of Mr. E W. Band, an experienced laundryman, who will superintend the laundry henceforth. M. Band is from Raleigh, where he wes Sup't of the Oak City Laundry.

**The Poor Man's Belt.**

We never heard the expression before, but the article under this heading printed elsewhere, will be found interesting in connection with the development of our sandy belt that has taken place and that is destined in much greater degree to continue to take place.

**In Favor of the Charter.**

Col. W. S. Cook requests us to say that the speech he made at the first meeting called to consider the question of re-chartering the town, was not in opposition to a charter as was stated in the OBSERVER, but, on the contrary, he is in favor of the movement *for* a charter.

**Thanks.**

Capt. N. W. Ray, chairman of the Board of Town Commissioners, requests us, in behalf of the Commissioners and citizens of the town to thank the C. F. & Y. V. and A. C. L. Railroads for their kindness in transporting wood and other supplies for the relief of the poor free of charge.

**Lieut. Thornton.**

In our issue of the 12th instant, in the article concerning the killing in battle of Mr. F. W. Thornton's gallant brother, we said that Lieut. Thornton fell in front of Petersburg in 1864. That was incorrect. He was killed in the assault on Plymouth when that stronghold was captured by the forces under command of General Hoke, in the Spring of 1864.

**Mr. E W. O'Hanlon.**

The people of this city are indebted to our former townsman, Mr. Edward W. O'Hanlon, for introducing to them the excellent gentlemen, Professor Yerex, with whom arrangements have just been concluded for the opening of the Military School. Mr. O'Hanlon, though settled and prospering in our sister city of Winston, has never lost his interest in the town of his birth, nor suffered it to be impaired. As the legend is, he has tasted of the waters of the Cool Spring, and his heart is ever turning to his old home.

**Rev. Mr. Oliver.**

In common with all our citizens, we regret to know that the Rev. W. B. Oliver, Pastor of the Baptist Church in this city, has accepted the call of the First Baptist Church in Wilmington—a church made famous in North Carolina by the pastorate of Rev. Dr. Pritchard and other distinguished divines of the Baptist faith—his resignation to take effect on the 15th of March next.

Mr. Oliver is a learned theologian and a man of very decided ability, who, whether as editor of our esteemed contemporary the *North Carolina Baptist* or as an eloquent preacher of the Gospel, has won a distinguished name for himself.

He and his accomplished wife and their interesting children will be greatly missed in Fayetteville society, and we warmly commend them to our Wilmington neighbors whose hospitality is assured in advance.

**Grand Concert.**

There will be a Grand Concert at Williams Hall Tuesday Evening, Jan'y 31st, 1893, under the auspices of the North Carolina Memorial Association. The proceeds to be applied to erecting a monument to the Confederate dead. The management informs us that able singers from abroad have been secured, including Capt. Cunningham, of Richmond, Va., together with our best home talent and the F. I. L. I. Band.

An excellent programme has been arranged, and a most enjoyable entertainment is assured. It is hoped and expected that a large attendance will testify appreciation of this praiseworty object. Let not Fayetteville be behind her sister towns in rendering assistance to this laudable undertaking.

The price of admission is 35 cents; reserved seats 50 cents; children 25 cents.

Mr. John H. Anderson, of New York City, is in town.

**The Town Charter.**

In accordance with the notice of the postponement, referred to in our last issue, a largely attended meeting of citizens was held in the Town Hall on Monday night, the 23rd instant, to hear the report of the committee appointed at the meeting of the 2nd instant. This committee, five in number, was appointed under authority of the following resolution, viz:

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this meeting that a new charter be applied for at the next (or present) Legislature and the present debt be refunded. That a committee of five be appointed to prepare a charter and report upon prospect of refunding debt at such a meeting.

The meeting was called to order by the chairman, Dr. W. C. McDuffie, and the report of the committee called for. It was found, however, that the committee had not been able to agree. There was, in consequence, a majority report signed by three of the committee, and a minority report signed by the other two. Both reports are given elsewhere. It will be seen that the report of the majority of the committee was not in accordance with the resolution under which the committee was appointed, viz: in the respect (1) that it reopened the question of Charter or No Charter, which was settled by the meeting which appointed the committee and which such settlement was embodied in the resolution quoted above; and (2) in the respect that it did not comply with the instruction contained in the resolution to prepare a charter. This was of course merely an error of judgment, but it led to some very exciting scenes, some of the hot heads suggesting that it indicated a purpose to manœuvre the people out of the accomplishment of their will as expressed at the meeting of the 2nd of January. Calmer counsels prevailed when it was remembered that all the gentlemen of the committee were patriotic citizens of the town vitally interested in good government, and that as soon as attention was called to the mistake the committee would be found unanimous in complying with the requirement of the resolution under which they were created. We have reason to believe that such will be found to be the case, that the whole committee are now bending their attention to carrying out the mandate of the resolution, and that the result of their deliberations will be the draft of a charter which will be free from the objections raised to the present draft at the meeting. Meanwhile, the publication of this draft is of the very highest importance, as it will supply the people with the basis for intelligent criticism of the final report which is to be made to the adjourned meeting ordered for next Monday night, the 30th inst. We say "the final report," for it is plain from the demonstrations at the last meeting that the people will not consent to any action that involves delay.

As to the general merits of the question we have endeavored to arrive at a comprehension of them by enquiry in every direction. Those who favor the retention of the present system do so upon the ground that if the charter is resumed the present tax levy of one per cent will be insufficient to meet the added burdens of the portion of the debt that has not been compromised. As, however, the present debt is said to be $55,000, and, from the best information we can gather, the half of the uncompromised bonds which would have to be provided for under a resumption of corporate existence by the town is less than $6,500, this objection seems to be without weight. 7 per cent. on this small addition is less than $500, and there is abundant margin between that sum and the $12,000 of income which the one per cent. tax levy provides. Some also express the opinion that a defanlt in payment of interest on the bonds as compromised works a restoration of the full amount of the original bonds by the terms of the act authorizing the compromise [the act of surrender and present government.] This we believe is so, but it can only be operative in the event that there has been a default, and that we understand the commissioners to assert has not taken place. The suggestion that the fact that all the original bond holders have not compromised would render void the action of those who have, seems to us untenable. It is at any rate a question which can be decided at once by reference to the act of compromise.

We do not understand that those who opposed the minority report rely atall upon the undemocratic doctrine that taxation and representation should not go hand in hand. On the contrary, their proposition in the last meeting that the whole matter should be submitted to the qualified voters goes to the extreme of free suffrage which the enfranchisement of the negroes made the law of the land. Nor, on the other hand, will the people agree that, should the aggregate of property owned by those who favor the present system be found to be greater than the aggregate owned by those who want the new charter, the present system should be retained. That would be to destroy our Republican and Democratic form of government, and to erect instead the principles of monarchy and aristocracy.

We understand, therefore, the case to be this:

All parties agree that a republican form of government is the only government which will be tolerated in this country, and that the present anomalous condition of our local affairs—that is, the government and taxation of one of the largest communities in the State by a body over whom the citizens have no control and who have held office for twelve years—is only the outgrowth of a supreme necessity of self-defense arising from the result of the late war. It is then simply a question of *when* such an unusual state of affairs shall end. A small portion of the community say that the time has not yet come. The overwhelming majority say that *they* are the persons chiefly interested, because they represent the overwhelming majority of human lives whose interests—even if individually some of these lives represent small means—are at stake, and that if they will that they shall resume self-government, and thus recover the right to vote for those who govern them, no one must gainsay them.

In our humble opinion, and with all deference to the opinions of those who hold the contrary view, the objections of the few to the evident will of the many are not weighty. The charter can be abundantly safeguarded to protect all proper interests, and the will of the people can be respected.

### A GREAT DAY FOR FAYETTEVILLE.

**A Military School to be Established.**

A meeting of the leading citizens of Fayetteville was held in the parlors of the Hotel Lafayette on Monday to consider the question of the establishment in this city of a high class military school. Capt. S. C. Rankin was made chairman, and Major Yerex of the Davis School at Winston, whose letter to Mr. Alex. Huske we published last week, was present at the invitation of the meeting. Major Yerex, who greatly impressed the gentlemen assembled by his candor and fine bearing, set forth his ideas of the kind of school he proposed establishing. These were that it should be a school preparatory to the University, to West Point, and to Annapolis, and also that it should become a Military College granting degrees of A. B. and C. E. Both the charge for board and tuition and the charge for day scholars were to be set at reasonable figures. Major Yerex's idea was that he should locate temporarily in the building lately known as the Park House originally built for and occupied by the Fayetteville Female Academy, and that he should erect permanent buildings constructed with especial reference to the requirements of such a school as his would be, on one of the hills overlooking the town and in sight of the trains on our great railway thoroughfares. Major Yerex was asked by the meeting what would be required by him as an inducement to establish his school here. This he frankly stated, and his proposition being a very reasonable one and altogether acceptable to the meeting, the gentlemen present organized themselves by electing a board of Trustees who undertook at once to guarantee the amount required to carry it out. A committee was also appointed to ascertain from the heirs of the Lilly estate, which owns the Park House, the terms upon which that building could be obtained for one, two or three years as might be necessary. The representatives of this estate offered to put the building and grounds in repair at an outlay to be borne by the estate of not more than $1,200, and to let the property for a rental of $500 per year. This the Trustees also undertook to guarantee the payment of.

Following is the list of Trustees elected by the meeting: S. C. Rankin, A. H. Slocomb, B. E. Sedberry, J. W. McNeill, R. McMillan, R. M. Nimocks, A. B. Williams, W. S. Cook, E. J. Hale, A. A. McKethan, H. R. Horne, T. D. Haigh, A. S. Huske, Chas. Haigh.

Major Yerex is a graduate of the London Business University of London, Ontario, of which Province he is also a native. He has been one of the Professors of the Davis Military School, formerly of LaGrange, now of Winston, for eight years past.

The school is an assured success from the start. Major Yerex has the promise of a large number of cadets from abroad, both in this State and in other States; there will be a large number of day scholars from this city; and the fine country across the line in South Carolina, which used to send such a valuable contribution to the old Donaldson Academy and which is now put at our doors by two great trunk lines of railway penetrating it, will undoubtedly supply a large number of students.

Altogether the closing of terms with Major Yerex marked a day of the highest importance to Fayetteville. The support of the school and the expenditures of the cadets from abroad and of their visiting friends will throw a large amount of outside money into circulation here. The school will be widely advertised and that will advertise the town, and other things will inevitably come in its train and others again in the train of these. Besides all this, the community will be incalculably benefitted by the opportunity which will be offered its youth of getting a high education cheaply at home.

It will be remembered that when Dr. Hawks came to Fayetteville after his great Mecklenburg address at Charlotte in 1857 on a visit to his old friend the late Mr. E. J. Hale, the two gentlemen in conjunction with the commandant of the Arsenal, Major T. T. S. Laidly, formulated plans for securing the arsenal buildings and grounds from the Government by cession or otherwise and establishing a great Polytechnic School here like that at Boston or Troy. It looks as if the present undertaking will devlop into something very near to that in many respects.

Major Yerex will probably call the School the "LaFayette Military Academy," though he has not yet decided to do so. It will open September 1st.

Altogether the community and Major Yerex are both to be congratulated upon the very satisfactory and important outcome of their meeting, the result of a mutual esteem which quickly developed upon their coming together.

**Relief for the Poor.**

The committee appointed by a meeting of citizens in the Town Hall for the purpose of securing subscriptions for the relief of the poor, in conjunction with the Brotherhood of St. Andrew did noble work indeed, collecting altogether about four hundred dollars, and relieving nearly two hundred families. They report that in several cases the people were suffering so much for the want of wood that they were actually burning the chairs and bedsteads. With the generous sum subscribed the committee and the Brotherhood of St. Andrew believe that they supplied, to some extent, both with wood and food the needs of the poor.

"It was sufficient that his wants were known, True charity makes other's wants their own."

Messrs. Jennings Pemberton and John Underwood report having had a splendid time in Raleigh last week.

**Death of Mr. W. H. Holland,**

We regret to announce the death of Mr. W. H. Holland, which occurred in his 69th year at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. H. I. McDuffie, on Russell Street, on Sunday last.

Mr. Holland was for many years one of the foremost and most skilful of the artisans in the great establishment of Messrs. A. A. McKethan & Sons before the war. He was a veteran of the famous Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry, a consistent member of the Hay Street Methodist Church for over forty years, and a citizen ever held in high esteem in this community. He and our esteemed fellow citizens Walter Watson, Esq., Mr. Neill Smith, of this city, and Mr. Robt. Dodd of New Jersey, married sisters, Misses Elam, whose brother William Elam, Esquire, was a noted journalist of Richmond, Virginia, to which city he removed from Fayetteville after the war.

The remains of the deceased were interred in Cross Creek cemetery on Tuesday last with military honors by his late comrades, the Independent Company—the funeral, which was largely attended, taking place from Hay Street Methodist Church.

**Trains Snowbound—An Engine Frozen.**

Last week the people of Fayetteville experienced the coldest weather and the largest snow probably that has ever visited this section. Trains were snow bound, and in some cases unable to move for eight or ten hours. The Florida specials themselves, which were stated to have thundered through here Thursday morning, thundered only partly through, and then came to a standstill on account of the injector of the engine of the train going North becoming frozen. Think of that! the machinery of an engine being frozen while going at the rate of probably 50 miles an hour. Was ever anything like it heard of before?

The trains did not leave here until nine or ten o'clock in the morning, and those who were attracted to the scene from curiosity were agreeably surprised and delighted to see Mr. Geo. O'Hanlon on one train and Mr. Tom Pemberton on the other.

**Who is he?**

The New York *World* of Sunday publishes the following which was sent to it along with guesses as to the result of the election. It says:

THE SOUTH ALL RIGHT.

A bank officer of Fayetteville, N. C., said, "Don't worry about the South. The old guard will do its duty. We prove all things and hold fast to that which is good. Col. Shepard and his noble army of New England spinsters look at all great moral ideas and all questions of political economy through the medium of that beautiful but old, old story, "Uncle Tom's Cabin." We know that Davenport and Wanamaker, Dave Martin and Reid and all the hosts of the grand old party (all that haven't left it) turn their pious eyes southward and breathe holy curses on us because we don't fuse in order to help the struggling, toiling robber barons. But the next President must be a Democrat!"

**People and their Movements.**

Mr. Levi W. Sheppard of Greensboro is in the city.

Mr. S. H. Cotton, sup't of Hope Mills, was in the city Tuesday.

We were glad to see Mr. Archibald Monroe in town Tuesday.

Hon. D. H. McLean, of Harnett, is attending court here this week.

Miss Kate Fairley is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Bidgood, on Haymount.

Mr. Arther White, of Mebane, who has many friends here, was in the city last week.

Miss Mary McRae has returned home after a pleasant visit to friends in Wilmington.

Mr. F. O. Walton, one of the most popular salesmen on the road, was in town last Tuesday.

Mr. S. C. Weill, one of Wilmington's brightest young lawyers, was in the city last week.

Miss Florie Smith has returned home after quite an extensive visit to friends in Baltimore.

Messrs. W. J. McDiarmid and Doyle O'Hanlon of Spont Springs, were in the city last week.

Mr. Banks Rucker, a young Virginian, very popular in Fayetteville, was in the city yesterday.

Miss Hattie Sutton, of Winston, is on a visit here much to the joy of her old associates and friends.

We are glad to learn that our esteemed friend, Mr. S. J. Solms is convalescing after his recent sickness.

**Democracy Takes Care of its Friends.**

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan'y 19, '93.

*To the Fayetteville Observer:*

MR. EDITOR:—I wish to express my heartfelt thanks to the many friends who have been very kind to me, I take special pride in saying I have been the recipient of many favors at the hands of my Democratic friends in such things as corn, bacon, horse-power, &c., to replenish my losses by a fire that destroyed my barns, horse, corn, &c., on the 7th of last Nov.

Now I am in the State Legislature working at paying wages, all of which is the result of the kindness of the party for whom I gave my support during the last campaign. Faithfully,

ANDREW HANDON.

**Dr. Harmon, the Oculist.**

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 21.

I note with regret the possibility that Dr. D. S. Harmon, the optician, who has been located here for some time past, will leave our midst—if not permanently, at least for a long space of time.

Dr. Harmon has proven himself, to my satisfaction, a very through and efficint practitioner in his line. He has displayed remarkable skill in his practice, and has met with success in several instances where oculists of reputation have failed. His different optical inventions, and his skilful use of them, have led to a high opinion of his ability as an optician among those who have consulted him.

I have no hesitancy in recommending Dr. Harmon as worthy of all confidence which may be reposed in him by our people, and should be very glad if, after all, he could be persuaded to continue his residence in this city.

A. J. HOWELL.

*Wil. Messenger*

**S. Otho Wilson Arrested.**

*Raleigh News and Observer.*

The bill of indictment filed in Wake Superior Court against S. Otho Wilson, is a document of ten pages length in closely type-written legal cap paper. It sets forth that Wilson, for the purpose of compassing and furthering a political object, to-wit, for the purpose of securing the nomination of certain men in Democratic conventions, did on July 1, 1891, in Wake county, unite and connect himself with an oath-bound secret political organization known as Gideon's Band, against the form of the statute in such case and against the peace and dignity of the State; that he did it to aid the success of a political party known as the People's party; that he formed and organized and combined and agreed with other persons to form and organize the oath-bound secret political organization; that he became a member of the organization, and that being a member he did unlawfully and wilfully use certain signs and grips and pass words for the advancement of some political object; that he administered to one J. H. Dunn an extra judicial oath. The oath of Gideon's Band is fully set forth in the bill as it was published in the *News and Observer* last fall when the organization was exposed.

The bill further charges that Wilson having become a member of the secret oath bound political organization failed to sever his connection with it or separate himself from it. It further specifically sets forth that S. Otho Wilson on the 17th of May, 1892, used a certain sign for the purpose of the promotion and advancement of the following political object: Preventing the endorsement by certain of the delegates attending the State Convention of the Democratic party, in the city of Raleigh, of the appointment of delegates to the National Democratic Convention in Chicago, and also endeavoring to cause certain men to be elected to public office in the State; that the signs used were the putting forth of the tongue from the mouth, drawing the hand across the mouth, and a certain pass-word, namely "three hundred," and also a certain grip.

WILSON ARRESTED.

Wilson was arrested yesterday afternoon by Deputy Sheriff Ward, who went to his farm, four miles from this city, and served a capias intanter upon him, and brought him to court. His bond was fixed at $500, and the bond not being given at once, Judge Brown released Wilson upon his own recognizance, to appear in Wake Superior Court at 10:30 o'clock this morning. Wilson said yesterday when arrested, that he would fight the case to the end, and when he arrived here under arrest he said he wanted an immediate trial. The trial may be begun to-day. It is understood that Mr. J. C. L. Harris will appear as counsel for Wilson.

The Statute under which Wilson is indicted was passed in the session of the General Assembly of 1870-71 and is as follows:

"If any person, for the purpose of compassing or furthering any political party or organization, or for resisting the laws, shall join or in any way conrect or unite himself with any oath-bound secret political or military organization, society or association of whatsoever name or character, etc. * * * Every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than ten nor more than two hundred dollars, or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the Judge of the Superior Court.

**Do You Want a Public Office?**

There are 180,000 offices within the gift of the new Administration, and now is the time for those seeking public employment to take proper steps to secure one of these lucrative positions. All who are interested should at once send for a copy of the United States Blue book. It is a register of all Federal offices and employments in each State and Territory, the District of Columbia and abroad with their salaries, emoluments and duties; shows who is eligible for appointment, questions asked at examinations, how to make an application and how to push it to success, and gives besides a vast amount of important and valuable information relative to Government positions never before published. Handsomely bound in cloth. Price, 75 cents, Post paid. Order now, address the Business Manager of the OBSERVER, Fayetteville, N. C.

**A High Unsolicited Testimonial.**

*Editor of the Messenger:*

Having seen a notice from Dr. Harmon, the Russian eye doctor, that his office will be closed sometime in February and will be opened again in the spring, I beg of you to allow me space to say a few words with regard to the doctor's treatment of me, and the prospects of his return, etc.

In April 1889, I had an operation performed on my eyes by a Northern specialist, which did me a great deal of good. In June 1892, however, I had to go North again for the same purpose, but was informed that nothing could be done to benfit me. On my return to Wilmington Dr. Harmon took charge of my case and I feel that through his skilful treatment my eyes are saved.

The doctor has invented an instrument for testing the eyes, etc., for which he is offered a considerable amount of money. Should he conclude to accept this, I am doubtful of his return to Wilmington, and hence, I would advise anyone who may need the services of a skilful eye doctor to call on him before he closes his office.

During the last four years I have been constantly under treatment, and have tried several specialists, and it is due to Dr. Harmon to say that he has done me more good than I expected. The amount of money paid him for his services is no comparison to the benefits received.

Respectfully,

A. S. HEIDE

*Wil. Messenger.*

Shiloh's Vitalizer is what you need for Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Yellow Skin or Kidney Trouble. It is guaranteed to give you satisfaction. Price 75c. A. J. Cook & Co.

WRITE to Miss S. A. Tillinghast, 425 N. Bloodworth Street, Raleigh, N. C., for any information you wish about the ELECTROPOISE She can refer you to many of its friends.

Karl's Clover Root, the new Blood Purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation. 25c., 50c. and $1. Sold by A. J. Cook & Co.

**Bucklen's Arnica Salve.**

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For Sale by B. E. Sedberry, & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

**Good Looks.**

Good looks are more than skin deep, depending upon a healthy condition of all the vital organs. If the Liver be inactive you have a Bilious Look, if your stomach be disordered you have a Dyspeptic Look, and if your Kidneys be affected you have a Pinched Look. Secure good health and you will have good looks. Electric Bitters is the great alterative and Tonic; acts directly on these vital organs. Cures Pimples, Blotches, Boils and gives a good complexion. Sold at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store, 50c. per bottle.


**Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.**


It is not always convenient, or even desirable, to call a physician for every little ailment, and in many cases it is impossible to reach one promptly. Having Pond's Extract in the house, you have a physician always at hand. It is easy of application, safe and reliable. For Sore Throat and Lungs, Chapped Hands and Face, it is of inestimable value. Frosted Limbs and Chilblains are promptly relieved by it. Be sure to get the genuine.

**All Free.**

Those who have used Dr. King's New Discovery know its value, and those who have not, have now the opportunity to try it Free. Call on the advertised Druggist and get a Trial Bottle, Free. Send your name and address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills Free, as well as a copy of Guide to Health and Household Instructor, Free. All of which is guaranteed to do you good and cost you nothing at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drugstore.


When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.


Shiloh's Cure, the Great Cough and Croup Cure, is for sale by us. Pocket size contains twenty-five doses, only 25c. Children love it. A. J. Cook & Co.


**Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.**


Captain Sweeney, U. S. A., San Diego, Cal., says: "Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy is the first medicine I have ever found that would do me any good." Price 50c. Sold by A. J. Cook & Co.

**DIED.**

DAVIS—Near Carthage, Moore County, on the 17th inst., ALICE, wife of Harrison Davis, and daughter of Mrs. J. T. Houston of this place. She was a scholar of the M. E. Sunday school of this town, and became a member of the church at 13 years of age. She leaves a husband, six children, brother and devoted mother to mourn her loss.

WILLIAMS—At her father's home in 71st township, Cumberland county, N. C., on the morning of January 20th, 1893, JANE ELLIOT, infant daughter of J. Marshall and Martitia L. Williams, aged 10 months and 12 days.

"From adverse blasts and lowering storms,
Her favored soul He bore;
And with yon bright, angelic forms,
She lives to die no more."

"Safe in the arms of Jesus."

*N. C. Presbyterian* and the *State Chronicle* please copy.

**Fayetteville Cotton and Naval Stores Market**

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Middling | 9¾ |
| Middling | 9¼ |
| Strict Low Middling | 9¼ |
| Low Middling | 9 |
| Turpentine, $1.60 to $2.10 per barrel | |
| NAVAL STORES.—Spirits 28½ cents | |
| Rosin was steady 80c. | |

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.


## For Sale at Auction.

Monday, Jan'y 30th, 1893, a desirable building lot, fronting 75 feet on Gillespie street, running 214 feet and fronting 75 feet on Dick street, adjoining the lots of Mrs. R. H. Tomlinson on the south and R. L. Holland on the north.

CHAS. GLOVER, Auct'r.

Jan'y 26, 1893—1t

## GO TO

## J. A. BURNS & CO.'S

## CASH STORE,

**Person St., Fayetteville, N. C.,**

FOR BARGAINS IN

**Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes,**

**Caps, Trunks, Valises,**

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS, ETC.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

## SPRING GOODS

ARRIVING DAILY AND CONTINUE FOR A MONTH.

**A specialty is a good nickel plated Watch for $1 50.**

1—19—93

## Notice of Sale under Mortgage.

By virtue of the power and authority given by a certain deed of mortgage, executed by J. R. Davis and wife, which is recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Cumberland County, in Book R, No. 4, page 388, the following property will be exposed to sale by public auction, viz: One lot of land in the town of Cumberland, near Cumberland Mills, on the Fayetteville Road, as described in said mortgage.

Place of sale. Court House in Fayetteville, N. C.
Time of sale: Saturday, February 18, 1893, at 11 o'clock.
Terms of sale: Cash.

N. W. RAY, Att'y.

Jan'y 19, 1893.

## To the Ladies!

We have just received a beautiful line of

**Imported Crepe and Tissue Papers**

IN FIFTY SHADES.

We will send to any lady sending us her address an 80-page book on Art and Decoration in Tissue paper, illustrating the many artistic uses of Crepe and Tissue paper, with full directions for making all kinds of decorative articles and paper flowers.

Very respectfully,

A. J. PEMBERTON & CO.

Oct. 20, 1892—tf

On January 22nd, 1893, the second term of the old school **PEACE** Institute will begin. Thorough Courses, new pianos, and remarkably able Conductors of Music, Art, Literary Departments.

Send for catalogue to

JAS. DINWIDDIE, M. A.,
Raleigh, N. C.

1—5—93—8t

## M. JUDGE, Agt.,

**Artistic Merchant Tailor,**

Overbaugh House, Green Street,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

I have now on hand a very fine selection of

**FOREIGN FALL AND WINTER WOOLENS**

from which to select suitings and pantaloons. I also have a fine line of samples, consisting of Novelties and Staples for the Fall and Winter season.

My work in style, fit and finish I guarantee to be equal to the best, and as for prices I cannot be beat. Sure fit guaranteed or money refunded.

Particular attention given to Cutting, Cleaning, Dyeing and Repairing gentlemen's clothing at reasonable prices.

Prices of Pantaloons range from $6.00 up wards; Suits from $20.00 upwards.

Gentlemen's own material made up in the latest style and at reasonable prices,

# Strictly "In It!"

The pleasure it affords us to announce to our customers and friends our readiness to again serve them is only to be equalled by the satisfaction they must feel at the announcement.

We are now located in the corner store on Person Street, opposite Sedberry's Drug Store, where all are invited to call and see us.

In addition to our usual stock of

## Heavy Groceries and General Merchandise,

we will also carry a full line of

## Fancy and Family Groceries

of the finest quality, which will be offered at margins of profit barely above cost in order to establish our trade on this class of goods.

Our increased store-room facilities will enable us to carry a much larger stock in all lines than formerly. We have accordingly bought largely and advantageously, and propose to sell quickly and quite as much to your profit as to ours. Your full and immediate patronage is therefore solicited without any apology.

Appreciating all past favors and promistng our best efforts for the future, we are

Respectfully,

**Q. K. NIMOCKS & CO.**

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan. 12, 1893.

"PERFECTION" continues the most popular Flour sold, because the best and cheapest. We have it in abundance, fresh from the mills, at $5.25 per barrel. Sacks in same proportion.

## H. H. H.

We wish to thank the public for their patronage during the past year, and to say we will do all in our power to deserve a continuance of the same.

We will use our best endeavor to give you

**THE BEST GOODS**

AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICE THEY CAN BE SOLD.

Our Mr. B. B. Huske has just returned from Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York where he made purchases of

**Hardware, Building Material, Leather,**

AND OTHER FINDINGS,

**STOVES AND WARE, TIN-WARE,**

and many other useful articles which we will offer at low prices.

Call and give us a start with you for 1893.

**HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.**

1—12—93—tf


## Land Sale under Decree of Court.

Pursuant to a decree rendered in the cause of Wm. G. LeDuc, Receiver of the People's National Bank of Fayetteville, against Alexander Page and wife Susan Pate, at the November Term, 1892, of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, I will expose to public sale at the Court House Door in Fayetteville, North Carolina, on Saturday the 28th day of January, A. D. 1893, at 12 o'clock M., the following described real estate in Cumberland County, North Carolina, lying on the west side of Cape Fear River in Gray's Creek township, beginning at the mouth of a gully on the west side of the Cape Fear River, and runs up said gully six and a half chains to the mouth of another gully, thence north seventy-one degrees east forty-five chains, then north five degrees east seven and half chains, to a corner on the east side of the public road, thence down said public road twenty-six chains and twenty-seven links, to John F. Byrne's line, then with said line forty-nine chains to the river, thence up the river to the place of beginning, containing seventy-seven acres, being the same land now in possession of the defendants, conveyed by Helen J. Wright to the People's National Bank of Fayetteville by deed duly proved and registered in Book I, No. 4, page 250 of the Registry of Cumberland County.

Terms: Cash.

WM. G. LEDUC, Commissioner.

R. P. BUXTON, Att'y.
Fayetteville, N. C., Dec. 29, 1892.

## N. C. CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Catharine Sims, Samuel Kriner and wife Hannah Jane, J. A. McDonald, J. T. McDonald, E. H. McDonald, N. T. McArthur and wife Margaret E., and Minnie Cheek.

Against

The Heirs of Sarah Council; the Heirs of Hannah Zimmerman.

In this cause, it appearing that the purpose of the action is to sell the lands of the late Jane Hobbs, who was Jane Baggs *nee* Ingram, for the purpose of partitioning the same among the heirs; and that the right heirs of Sarah Council and Hannah Zimmerman being each entitled to one fourth thereof, and it appearing that the names, ages and residences of said heirs are unknown, it is ordered that publication be made for 6 weeks in the FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER for said unknown heirs to appear at the Court House in Fayetteville, N. C., on the 20th of February, 1893, at 11 o'clock A. M. and answer or demur to the complaint or petition, and let the said defendants take notice that if they fail so to answer, the plaintiffs will apply for an order to sell the lands referred to, to the end that partition thereof may be had according to the rights of the parties.

C. G. CAIN, Clerk
of the Superior Court of Cumberland Co, N. C.

Jan'y 3, 1893.


## THE ODELL TYPE WRITER.

$20 will buy the ODELL TYPE WRITER with 78 characters, $15 for the SINGLE CASE ODELL, warranted to do better work than any machine made.

It combines simplicity with durability, speed, ease of operation, wears longer without cost of repairs than any other machine. Has no ink ribbon to bother the operator It is neat, substantial, nickel-plated, perfect, and adapted to all kinds of type writing. Like a printing press, it produces sharp, clean, legible manuscripts. Two or ten copies can be made at one writing. Any intelligent person can become an operator in two days. We offer $1,000 to any operator who can equal the work of the DOUBLE CASE ODELL.

Reliable Agents and Salesmen wanted. Special inducements to dealers.

For Pamphlet giving Indorsements, etc., address

ODELL TYPE WRITER CO.,
358-464 Dearborn St. Chicago, Ill.
1—5—93—3m

## W. H. NEWBERRY & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

## FURNITURE

—AND—

## House Trimmings,

**DRESSED AND ROUGH LUMBER.**

WE CAN NOT BE UNDERSOLD. CALL AND ENQUIRE BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

**COOL SPRING MILL**

—AND—

**PERSON STREET.**

## Extra Fine Golden Crown Cologne.

prepared expressly for the Holidays. Compare it with other brands.

H. H. HORNE.

## Established 58 Years.

We have in our employ now, and have had for two years past,

**Mr. Bernhard F. Grohman,**

OF SWEDEN,

who came to us endorsed by the fine Jewelry trade of Connecticut's Capitol City as a "gentleman absolutely reliable and a skillful watchmaker." During his four years' service in the famous establishment of the Messrs. Linder, of Stockholm, Sweden, he acquired such skill as to obtain for him the position of Synchronizer of the Watches and Clocks of the Royal Palace. The reluctance with which he gave up his fine position in Hartford he feels will be compensated for by the climate and encouraging future offered by this immediate section.

Careful attention given to the proper adjustment of

**Chronographs and Complicated Watches.**

WITH THE LATEST IMPROVED

**MACHINERY,**

skillful in its use, a thorough knowledge of the mechanism of all time-keepers, he is prepared to put your watch in a condition to meet the railway requirements.

*ALL WORK DONE PROPERLY, PROMPTLY AND CAREFULLY.*

**Special Discounts to the "Trade" on Watches, Jewelry, Clocks, Silver-Plated Ware and Spectacles.**

WARREN PRIOR & SON,
JEWELERS,
*FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.*

9—22, 92—tf

## Green and Black Teas,

FRESH AND EXCELLENT,

just received by

H. H. HORNE.

## NOTICE.

I WOULD RESPECTFULLY INVITE THE PUBLIC TO CALL AT

## MY YARD,

WHERE I HAVE A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF

**Finished Monuments and Tablets.**

ALSO A FINE COLLECTION OF

**Photographic Designs.**

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER AND BEST WORK TO BE HAD ANYWHERE.

Very truly,

E. L. REMSBURG.

Dec. 22—tf


## Notice of Dissolution.

The partnership of Goodwin & Remsburg, proprietors of the Raleigh and Fayetteville Marble and Granite Works, was dissolved December 19th, by mutual agreement. All parties indebted to said firm will please come forward and pay

CHAS. A. GOODWIN.
E. L. REMSBURG.

The business of the late firm will be conducted hereafter by the undersigned. Thanking the public for their generous patronage, I remain,

Respectfully.

E. L REMSBURG.

Dec. 22—tf


## Carolina Baking Powder,

Fresh and pure, made by

H. H. HORNE.

## FOR 1893.

—WE WISH EVERYBODY—

**Prosperity and Happiness,**

and one way to secure this is by dealing with the undersigned,

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A. S. HUSKE, Ag't.

1—5—93.

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3—17, 92.

(Continued from first page.)

that the administration of my predecessor is considered one of the most substantial in the history of the State, calculated to increase my confidence in my own abilities, but that it will act as a stimulant to greater effort and diligence on my part, I cannot doubt, but let me assure you that if errors do creep in they will be errors of the head, rather than the heart.

### "To the Victor Belong the Spoils."

Atlanta Constitution.]

A correspondent requests us to look up the authorship of the sentiment, "To the victor belong the spoils."

In this country, among politicians, it is generally admitted that Senator Marcy, of New York, first formulated this political doctrine. Nile's Register in 1832 had the following:

Mr. Marcy, one of the United States Senators from New York, in the course of the debate on the nomination of Mr. Van Buren, said: "It may be, sir, that the politicians of New York are not so fastidious as some gentlemen are as to disclosing the principles on which they act. They boldly preach what they practice. When they are contending for victory they avow their intentions of enjoying the fruits of it. If they are defeated they expect to retire from office. If they are successful they claim, as a matter of right, the advantage of success. They see nothing wrong in the rule that to the victor belong the spoils of the enemy."

Henry Clay took the floor in reply and in the course of his remarks expressed his abhorrence of the sentiment, no matter whether it was upheld by friend or foe.

This is the story generally given in reply to the question asked by our correspondent, but as Senator Marcy's words are full of human nature it is quite likely that they were spoken generations and even centuries before his day. It is unreasonable to suppose that the victors in war and in politics continued to seize and distribute the spoils of ages without declaring that these prizes rightfully belonged to them. The New York Senator merely expressed in one terse sentence an idea common to all men, from the dawn of history down to the present time. And it is a very good doctrine. The victors in war take the equipment of the defeated army, and there is no good reason why the victors in politics should not treat a defeated party in the same way. One thing is certain—the opposite policy would make a politieal victory what a certain statesman called "a d—d barren ideality."

### The Excitement in France.

London Saturday Review.]

To understand the extreme excitement which the Panama inquiry produces in France we must recollect that it involves the whole question of the fitness of the sovereign power to exercise its functions.

The dispute among Frenchmen—the radical dispute which underlies all others—is whether universal suffrage, uncontrolled and unguided either by a monarch, a Cæsar or a class, is competent to create for itself a sovereign power. That it has created one in the assembly is not questioned. That body can, in practice, dismiss the president—did do it in M. Grevy's case; can compel any minister or cabinet to resign; can nominate their successors and can pass any law whatever that it thinks is desirable for France. Its action is not arrested by any veto, and it is liable to penal dissolution without the consent of that half of itself which is called the senate, a consent which it might be very difficult to extort. Indeed, the chamber itself must often be consulted, for it must pass the budget before a dissolution can be safe, and the budget is often delayed to the very expiration of the legal term.

The assembly is in fact sovereign, and if the assembly—that is, the senators and deputies taken together—are proved to have been bribable, or to have tolerated bribery, the deduction is painfully obvious. Universal suffrage has failed to elect an honest sovereign power.

### An Unjust Tax.

Pittsboro Record.

A few days ago a poor young man and his sweetheart walked here from their homes, about ten miles distant, for the purpose of obtaining a marriage license and being married. When they went to buy the license they had only two dollars, and the price was $2.50. Not being able to raise the other, fifty cents they walked back home, obtained the lacking fifty cents and next day walked here again, bought the license and were duly married. Some persons may think this quite an amusing little incident and make light of it; but it is suggestive of the fact that the fee for a marriage license is a very unjust and improper tax. It certainly does seem strange that there should be a fine or penalty imposed by law upon marriages, and that any State should levy a tax on morality, for that is exactly what this marriage license fee amounts to.

### Mixed Relationship.

Mascoutah (Ills.) Cor. Chicago Tribune.]

There is a family in the southern part of the county whose complicated relationship beats anything upon record. The family name is Runk. A few years ago the Runk family consisted of father and two grown sons. In the same neighborhood there lived a widow and her two comely daughters. The oldest one of the Runk boys married one of the widow's daughters. The young men's father married the other daughter. The other one of the boys married the mother. The question that now bothers the father is whether he is his mother-in-law's father-in law or his daughter-in-law's son-in-law, and, if both which the most.

### Amateur Composers.

New York Press.]

The amateur composers of England include the names of the late prince consort, the late Duke of Albany, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Marquis of Devonshire, Lady Baker, Lady Arthur Hill, Lady White and the Hon. Mrs. Malone—all having created melodies of more or less lasting quality. The Earl of Dunraven has organized two orchestra—one at Oxford and the other at Castlebridge—of forty members each. Lady Mary Dalrymple is a member of a very successful orchestra composed of ladies.

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### THE NEXT GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

**Senate.**

First District.—Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Hertford, Gates, Chowan and Perquimans. No news, probably two democrats.

Second District.—Tyrrell, Washington, Martin, Dare, Beaufort, Hyde and Pamlico; C. L. Pettigrew, d, and J. S. Marsh, d.

Third District—Northampton and Bertie; C. W. Mitchell, d.

Fourth District—Halifax; W. H. Day, d.

Fifth District—Edgecombe; Dr. W. P. Mercer, d.

Sixth District—Pitt; F. G. James, d.

Seventh District—Wilson, Nash and Franklin; Jacob Battle, d, and G. W. Newell, d.

Eighth District—Craven, Jones, Carteret, Lenoir, Onslow and Greene; L. A. Potter, d, and G. F. Parrott, d.

Ninth District—Duplin, Wayne and Pender; B. F. Aycock, d, and T. J. Armstrong, d.

Tenth District—New Hanover and Brunswick; Geo. L. Morton, d.

Eleventh District—Warren and Vance; ——, r.

Twelfth District—Wake; H. C. Olive, d.

Thirteenth District—Johnston; Jas. H. Pou, d.

Fourteenth District—Sampson, Harnett and Bladen; F. R. Cooper, d, and W. H. G. Lucas, d.

Fifteenth District—Columbus and Robeson; J. A. Brown, d, and E. F. McRae, d.

Sixteen District—Cumberland; Jno. W. McLauchlin, d.

Seventeenth District—Granville and Person; Dr. Wm. Merritt, p. p.

Eighteenth District—Caswell, Alamance, Orange and Durham; T. M. Cheek, d, and J. A. Burch, d.

Nineteenth District—Chatham; J. W. Atwater, p. p.

Twentieth District—Rockingham; Dr. W. J. Courts, d.

Twenty First District—Guilford; John D. King, d.

Twenty Second District—Randolph and Moore; L. C. Phillips, d.

Twenty-third District—Richmond, Montgomery, Anson and Union; R. E. Little, d, and Peter McRae, d.

Twenty-fourth District—Cabarrus and Stanley; W. G. Means, d.

Twenth-fifth District—Mecklenburg; F. B. McDowell, d.

Twenty-sixth District—Rowan, Forsyth and Davidson; E. B. Jones, d, and W. C. Owen, d.

Twenty-seventh District—Iredell, Davie and Yadkin, R. B. McLauchlin, d, and ——, d.

Twenty-eighth District—Stokes and Surry. No news. In doubt.

Twenty-ninth District—Catawba, Lincoln, Alexander and Wilkes; M. O. Sherrill, d, and J: S. Cranor, d.

Thirtieth District—Alleghany, Ashe and Watauga; W. C. Fields, d.

Thirty-first District—Caldwell, Burke, McDowell, Mitchell and Yancey; S. L. Patterson, d, and L. M. Blalock, d.

Thirty-second District—Gaston, Cleveland, Rutherford and Polk; T. B. Twitty, d, and R. W. Sandifer, d.

Thirty-third District—Buncombe, Madison and Haywood; J. M. Campbell, d, and Jos. S. Davis, d.

Thirty-fourth district—Henderson, Transylvania, Jackson and Swain; R. L. Leatherwood, d.

Thirty-fifth district—Macon, Cherokee, Clay and Graham; Ben Posey, d.

**Summary.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Democrats, | 44 |
| In Doubt. | 3 |
| People's Party, | 2 |
| Republicans, | 1 |
| Total, | 50 |

**House.**

Alamance—J. A. Long, d.
Alexander—T. F. Murdock, d.
Alleghany—C. J. Taylor, d.
Anson—Thos. J. Watkins, d.
Ashe—No news.
Beaufort—Jno. R. Rowe, d.
Bertie—A. S. Roscoe, d.
Bladen—W. I. Shaw, d.
Brunswick—Geo. H. Bellamy, d.
Buncombe—R. B. Vance, d., and Jno. W. Stornes, d.
Burke—Julius H. Hoffman, d.
Cabarrus—D. Henry White, d.
Caldwell—Edmund Jones, d.
Camden———r.
Carteret—David W. Russell, d.
Caswell———r.
Catawba—P. A. Hoyle, d.
Chatham—Alfred Self, p. p. and A. M. Wicker, p. p.
Cherokee——d.
Chowan—W. B. Shepard, d.
Clay—J. S. Anderson, d.
Cleveland—Sylvanus Erwin, d.
Columbus—J. B. Schulken, d.
Craven—R. P. Williams, r.
Cumberland—H. L. Cook, d., and Alex. Thaggard, d.
Currituck—A. O. Dey, d.
Dare—J. B. Midgett, d.
Davidson—John C. Thomas, d.
Davie——r.
Duplin—A. D. Ward, d.
Durham—Frank L. Fuller, d.
Edgecombe—Jesse Brake, d., and W. L. Barlow, d.
Forsyth—C. B. Watson, d., and A. E. Shore, d.
Franklin—F. S. Spruill, d.
Gaston—J. B. White, d.
Gates—M. R. Eure, d.
Graham—Jno. F. Tatham, d.
Granville—Two republicans or p. p.
Greene—W. M. Carraway, d.
Guilford—M. H. Holt, d., and J. H. Gilmer, d.
Halifax—W. H. Kitchen, d, and F. H. Taylor, d.
Harnett—N. A. Smith, d.
Haywood—R. D Gilmer, d.
Henderson——, r.
Hyde—David H. Carter, d.
Hertford W. P. Taylor, d.
Iredell—Dr. J. R. McLelland, d., and Richard E. King, d.
Jackson—Walter E. Moore, d.
Johnston—R. B. Whitley, d., and Y. J. Lawhorn, d.
Jones—J. C. Parker, d
Lenoir—E. J. Brooks, d.
Lincoln—W. L. Crouse, d.
Macon—J. Frank Ray, d.
Madison——r.
Martin—M. T. Lawrence, d.
McDowell—J. C. McCurry, d.
Mecklenburg—Hugh Harris, d., J. R. Erwin, d., and J. L. Jetton, d.
Mitchell——, r.
Montgomery—No news.
Moore—W. J. Adams, d.
New Hanover—Edgar G. Parmelee, d., and G. W. Westbrook, d.
Northampton—C. R. Harrell, d.
Nash——, p. p.
Onslow—Silas W. Venters, d.
Orange—Jas. Norwood, d.
Pamlico——, d.
Pasquotank——, r.
Pender—R. C. Johnson, d.
Perquimans—Parker, p. p.
Person——, p. p., or r.
Pitt—I. K. Witherington, d. and Fred McLawhorn, d.
Polk—No news.
Randolph—T. M. Robertson, d., and H. K. Fuller, d.
Richmond—W. R. Covington, d., and L. M. Blue, d.
Robeson—T. A. McNeill, d, and J. S. Oliver, d.
Rockingham—Jas. W. Dameron, d., and R. J. Lewellyn, d.
Rowan—Lee S. Overman, d., and J. H. McKenzie, d.
Rutherford—A. L. Parker, d.
Sampson—C. E. Daniel, d., and A. F. Howard, d.
Stanly—J. P. Nash, d.
Stokes——p. p., or r.
Surry—Stephen Venable, d.
Swain—J. A. Franks, d.
Transylvania——, d.
Tyrrell—C. E. Tatum, p. p.
Union—T. C. Eubanks, d.
Vance——, r.
Wake—C. H. Clark, d., Fred L. Merritt, d., and Walter H. Grimes, d.
Warren——, r.
Washington,—H. J. Starr, d.
Watauga—E. F. Lovell, d.
Wayne—W. R. Allen, d., and J. A. Stevens, d.
Wilkes—No news.
Wilson—Dr. J. T. Graves, d.
Yancey—No news.

**Summary.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Democrats | 93 |
| Republicans | 11 |
| People's party | 12 |
| In doubt | 4 |


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CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect January 22nd, 1893.

| NORTH BOUND. | No. 2. Daily, Except Sunday. |
|---|---|
| Leave Wilmington, | 5:00 a. m. |
| Arrive Fayetteville, | 8:02 " |
| Leave Fayetteville, | 8:27 " |
| Leave Sanford, | 9:48 " |
| Leave Climax, | 11:44 " |
| Arrive Greensboro, | 12.15 p. m. |
| Leave Greensboro, | 12:25 " |
| Leave Stokesdale, | 1:22 " |
| Arrive N & W Jun.—Walnut Cove, | 1:55 " |
| Leave N & W Jun—Walnut Cove, | 2:33 " |
| Leave Rural Hall, | 3:02 " |
| Arrive Mt. Airy, | 4:25 " |

| SOUTH BOUND. | No. 1, Daily, Except Sunday. |
|---|---|
| Leave Mt. Airy, | 12:00 noon. |
| Leave Rural Hall, | 1:22 p. m. |
| Arrive N & W Jun—Walnut Cove, | 1:52 " |
| Leave N & W Jun—Walnut Cove, | 2:30 " |
| Leave Stokesdale, | 2:57 " |
| Arrive Greensboro, | 3:40 " |
| Leave Greensboro, | 3:45 " |
| Leave Climax, | 4:13 " |
| Leave Sanford, | 6:00 " |
| Arrive Fayetteville, | 7:20 " |
| Leave Fayetteville, | 7:46 " |
| Arrive Wilmington, | 11:00 " |

| NORTH BOUND. | No. 4, Daily, Except Sunday. |
|---|---|
| Leave Bennettsville, | 5:40 a. m. |
| Leave Maxton, | 6:30 " |
| Leave Red Springs, | 7:02 " |
| Leave Hope Mills, | 7:43 " |
| Arrive Fayetteville, | 8:02 " |

| SOUTH BOUND. | No. 3, Daily, Except Sunday. |
|---|---|
| Leave Fayetteville, | 7:47 p. m. |
| Leave Hope Mills, | 8:05 " |
| Leave Red Springs, | 8:49 " |
| Leave Maxton, | 9:20 " |
| Arrive Bennettsville, | 10:15 " |

| NORTH BOUND. | No 16, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday. |
|---|---|
| Leave Ramseur, | 7:00 a. m. |
| Leave Climax, | 8:50 " |
| Arrive Greensboro, | 9:45 " |

| SOUTH BOUND. | No. 15, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday. |
|---|---|
| Leave Greensboro, | 4:00 p. m. |
| Leave Climax, | 4:55 " |
| Arrive Ramseur, | 6:35 " |

| NORTH BOUND. | No. 16, Mixed, Da'y Ex't Sunday. |
|---|---|
| Leave Greensboro, | 10:15 a. m |
| Leave Stokesdale, | 11:40 a. m |
| Arrive Madison, | 12:30 p. m. |

| SOUTH BOUND. | No. 15, Mixed, Da'y Ex't Sunday. |
|---|---|
| Leave Madison, | 1:15 p. m. |
| Leave Stokesdale, | 2:10 " |
| Arrive Greensboro, | 3:20 " |

Train No. 2 connects at Sanford with Seaboard Air Line for Raleigh, Norfolk and all points North and East, and at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston-Salem, Roanoke and all points north and west of Roanoke.

Train No. 1 connects at Walnut Cove with Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston-Salem, Roanoke and all points North and West of Roanoke, and at Sanford with Seaboard Air-Line for Monroe, Charlotte, Athens, Atlanta and all points south and southwest.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Car on Seaboard Air-Line trains North and South from Sanford and on Norfolk & Western trains North and West from Roanoke.

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Ample time is given passengers for breakfast and supper at Fayetteville, and dinner at Walnut Cove.

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J. W FRY, General Manager.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.
AND BRANCHES
AND FLORENCE RAILROAD
Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

| DATED Jan. 1st, 1893. | No. 23. Daily. | No. 37. Daily. | No. 15. Daily. | No. 41. Daily Ex. Sunday. | No. 55. Daily Ex. Sunday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | P. M. | P. M. | P. M. | A. M. | A. M. |
| Leave Weldon.. | 12 30 | 5 05 | 11 20 | 6 15 | ..... |
| Ar. Rocky Mount | 1 39 | 6 03 | 12 24 | 7 23 | ..... |
| Arrive Tarboro.. | 2 35 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Leave Tarboro.. | 12 58 | ..... | ..... | ..... | P. M. |
| Lv Rocky Mount | 1 39 | 6 03 | 12 35 | 7 23 | ..... |
| Leave Wilson... | 2 25 | 6 38 | 1 15 | 7 58 | 2 35 |
| Leave Selma.... | ..... | ..... | 2 00 | ..... | 3 30 |
| Lv. Fayetteville | ..... | 8 37 | 3 25 | ..... | 5 15 |
| Arrive Florence | 10 25 | 10 40 | 6 05 | ..... | 8 30 |

| DATED Jan. 1st, 1893. | No. 47 Daily. |
|---|---|
| | P. M. |
| Leave Wilson... | 2 25 |
| Leave Goldboro. | 3 20 |
| Leave Magnolia. | 4 20 |
| Ar. Wilmington. | 6 00 |
| | P. M. |

| | A. M. | A. M. | P. M. | A. M. | A. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Leave Florence | 5 10 | 9 20 | 7 30 | ..... | 6 30 |
| Lv. Fayetteville | ..... | 11 48 | 9 40 | ..... | 9 50 |
| Leave Selma.... | ..... | 1 14 | ..... | ..... | 11 49 |
| Arrive Wilson.. | ..... | 1 58 | 11 30 | ..... | 12 50 |

| | No. 48 Daily. |
|---|---|
| | A. M. |
| Lv. Wilmington. | 9 20 |
| Leave Magnolia. | 11 10 |
| Leave Goldsboro | 12 20 |
| Arrive Wilson.. | 1 10 |

| | No. 14 Daily. |
|---|---|
| | A. M. |
| Leave Wilson... | 1 10 |
| Ar Rocky Mount | 1 57 |
| Arrive Tarboro. | 2 35 |
| Leave Tarboro.. | 12 58 |
| Lv Rocky Mount | 1 57 |
| Arrive Weldon.. | 3 05 |
| | P. M. |

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

| DATED Jan. 1st, 1893. | No. 78. Daily. | No. 66. Daily. | No. 14. Daily. | No. 40. Daily Ex. Sunday. | No. 56. Daily Ex. Sunday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A. M. | A. M. | P. M. | P. M. | A. M. |
| Leave Florence | 5 10 | 9 20 | 7 30 | ..... | 6 30 |
| Lv. Fayetteville | ..... | 11 48 | 9 40 | ..... | 9 50 |
| Leave Selma.... | ..... | 1 14 | ..... | ..... | 11 49 |
| Arrive Wilson.. | ..... | 1 58 | 11 30 | ..... | 12 50 |

| | No. 48 Daily. |
|---|---|
| | P. M. |
| Lv. Wilmington. | 8 00 |
| Leave Magnolia. | 9 30 |
| Leave Goldsboro | 10 33 |
| Arrive Wilson.. | 11 15 |

| | No. 14 Daily. |
|---|---|
| | A. M. |
| Leave Wilson... | 1 10 |
| Ar Rocky Mount | 1 57 |
| Arrive Tarboro. | 2 35 |
| Leave Tarboro.. | 12 58 |
| Lv Rocky Mount | 1 57 |
| Arrive Weldon.. | 3 05 |
| | P. M. |

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Read leave Weldon 5:20 P M, Halifax 5:45 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 6:40 P M. Greenville 8:18 P M., Kinston 9:20 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 6:40 A M, Greenville 7:47 A M. Arriving Halifax at 10:20 A M. Weldon 10.45 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 6:40 A. M., arrives Parmele 8:10 A. M., Tarboro 9:10; returning leaves Tarboro 7:05 P. M., Parmele 8:00 P. M., arrives Washington 9:00 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, via Albemarle & Raleigh R R Daily except Sunday, 6:00 P M, Sunday 3:00 P M; arrives Plymouth 10:10 P M, 5:20 P M. Returning leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 5:25 A M. Sunday 10:00 A M, arrive Tarboro 9:45 A M, and 12:20 A M.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 6:00 A M, arriving Smithfield 7:30 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield 8:00 A. M; arrive Goldsboro 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 6:15 P M, arrives Nashville 6:56 P M, Spring Hope 7:15 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:00 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:15 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Trains on Latta Branch Florence R R leave Latta 7:3 P M; arrive Dunbar 8:40 P M. Returning leave Dunbar 6:00 A M; arrive Latta 7:15 A M. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 6:00 P M and 11 30 A M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 8:20 A M and 3:00 P M, connecting at Warsaw with Nos 41. 40, 23 and 78.

Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line, also at Rocky Mount daily except Sunday, with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk and all points north via Norfolk.

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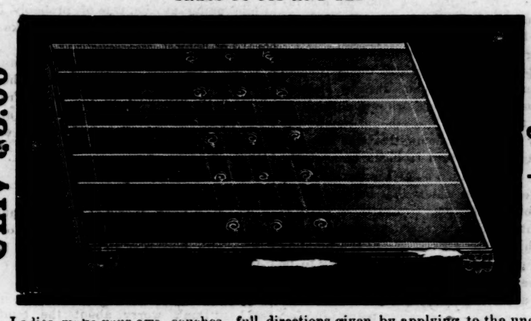

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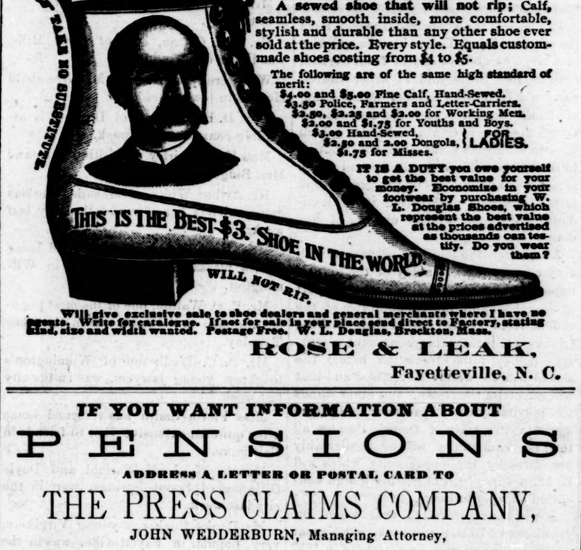


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